

had helped her last... chocolate. The former... guson, 29, wife of... weight has been a... raw vegetables —... tables. I am still... hard."... newspaper reported... it had handed over... stolen letters belong... Amme, which had been... mously to the paper... said the letters had... out going through... A Scotland Yard... four letters from... making inquiries about... are not prepared to... origin, destination or... the spokesman said... Palace said in a... have been informed of... by the police, and all... security are for Scotland... the first instance."

For Timothy Leary, a... counterintelligence people... were politicians in power... John, not that... himself — that the... so dubbed. The... chedelic drug use... panel discussion at... University that time... that the activists of... represented the real... the American people... ticians.

Imelda Marcos says... be dissuaded from... band home, come... 71-year-old husband... den: Ferdinand Marcos... treated in a Honolulu... she said in an interview... in a Manila newspaper... that he had told her... wishes to be scattered... pines "to fertilize... said that if his... not accept his... keep him embroiled... in Hawaii until the... tented. She said the... change when the... President Corason... in 1992. "Then... the word."

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VICES
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Appendix
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VICES
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Far East

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The Global Newspaper
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in Paris
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Fire Is Believed to Have Sunk Soviet Submarine Off Norway

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — A nuclear-powered Soviet submarine appears to have sunk more than 300 miles (about 500 kilometers) off the coast of Norway after suffering an underwater accident and catching



Prime Minister Takeshita on his way to a cabinet meeting Friday.

Pressure Mounts To Oust Takeshita

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Pressure mounted Friday on Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to resign following revelations this week that he and associates had received three payments from the company at the center of Japan's burgeoning stock-bribery scandal.

As reports of a third payment surfaced Friday, legislators of the governing Liberal Democratic Party suggested publicly for the first time that Mr. Takeshita and other Liberal Democratic leaders tainted in the scandal should step down from their posts.

Leaders of a group of about 40 younger Liberal Democratic members of the Japanese parliament said they would push for what would amount to a purge of the top echelon of the party, which has governed Japan for 34 years.

The fledgling movement was a departure from Japan's deferential, seniority-bound style of politics. It reflects the desperation that many party members feel as they face rising public anger over the Keenon scandal.

Political analysts said Friday that the revelations this week might have fatally crippled Mr. Takeshita, who up to now has tried to distance himself from the scandal by implying that it occurred in the administration of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Meanwhile, leaders of the four leading opposition parties met in Kyoto and called on Mr. Takeshita to resign. They also began trying to prepare policies for the first time for a potential coalition government should Mr. Takeshita's cabinet fall and the opposition score major victories in parliamentary elections this summer.

The scandal centers on contributions or cut-rate stock deals provided to politicians, government officials and businessmen by Recruit Cosmos Co. The scandal has caused Mr. Takeshita's public approval ratings to drop to record low levels and is threatening to undermine the Liberal Democratic Party's postwar dominance of Japanese politics.

The scandal has spread to encompass virtually every leader of the Liberal Democratic Party. But until this week it was widely assumed that Mr. Takeshita, a master of inside political maneuvering, would be able to survive it, if only

managed to surface for a time in the Norwegian Sea after the accident and that at least one Soviet ship had responded to a distress call and arrived on the scene.

"It was on the surface, but now it appears it's gone," an official said. "We're trying to get confirmation, but we believe it sank."

One official placed the last known position of the vessel about 310 miles north of Norway's North Cape.

The White House press secretary, Martin Fitzwater, said the accident appeared to involve a "Mike" class submarine — one of the Soviet Navy's newer attack vessels.

"There are indications there was a major fire aboard, but we have no details," Mr. Fitzwater said. "We understand there has been a loss of life but we can't confirm how many."

He added, "We express the sympathy of the United States government to the Soviet government for any loss of life involved."

Another U.S. official said it was not known what had caused the problem.

Crew members could be seen in rubber life boats near the accident site, the Norwegian Defense Ministry said.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, Colonel Gullow Gjesseth, said a Norwegian Air Force plane spotted two rubber boats on Friday afternoon. People could be seen in the boats, he said, but the crew of the plane could not say how many were aboard.

There was no sign of the submarine, he added.

Soviet merchant ships and planes were in the area. Colonel Gjesseth said the Soviets had made no request for help from Norwegian rescue officials.

U.S. officials said the vessel was a nuclear-powered attack submarine designed to hunt and destroy other submarines.

Administration officials gave no indication as to what the Mike submarine might have been doing at the time of the accident. They said the U.S. Navy had no warships in the area and had not received any request from the Soviet Union for assistance.

According to the reference book "Jane's Fighting Ships," the Soviet Union has launched only one ship in the Mike class.

That vessel was launched in May 1983 and went into service in late 1984, according to Jane's.

The Pentagon reference book "Soviet Military Power" says the Mike vessel was not declared operational until 1986.

According to Jane's, the vessel is powered by two nuclear reactors and is believed to carry a crew of about 95.

Jane's describes the Mike submarine's reactors as "probably liquid metal cooled" to allow "for a saving in space as well as an increase in power."

The officials said, however, that it was unclear whether the nuclear propulsion section of the vessel had been the source of the accident or involved in any fires.

The accident comes two and a half years after a Soviet "Yankee" class missile submarine sank off the coast of North Carolina after an explosion and fire. That fire was believed to have involved the liquid fuel propellant inside a nuclear missile.



President Mikhail S. Gorbachev meeting Queen Elizabeth II at Windsor Castle, where they had lunch together on Friday. The queen accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union. No date was set for the trip, which would be the first such visit by a British monarch.

Gorbachev Trip: High-Profile, Low-Key

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service
LONDON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev abroad this week with a reputation as a bold and decisive leader ready to tackle East-West problems any time he got the chance. But in Havana and London, he gumbled two big policy questions that would have helped clarify Soviet intentions had he bitten into them.

In Havana, he failed to distance himself from Fidel Castro and the Cuban government as he has from other "fraternal" Third World regimes that have drained Soviet economic and military resources.

Although making clear his unhappiness with Cuba's dreary economic situation, Mr. Gorbachev did nothing that would bolster the view that the Soviet leadership has taken a decision to "cut their losses" in the Third

World, as a Western diplomat in Moscow recently argued.

"Why should we cut economic and military assistance to Cuba?" responded Georgi Shakhnazarov, the Soviet Communist Party's foreign policy adviser to Mr. Gorbachev, when he was asked in London why Mr. Gorbachev appeared to be making a special case of Cuba.

"On military assistance," he said, "these questions cannot be resolved on a unilateral basis, they have to be resolved on a negotiated basis," apparently with the United States.

In London on Friday, in what Soviet aides had billed as his most important speech of the trip, Mr. Gorbachev also spoke in tones that were surprisingly muted for a man known for

splashing his ideas in bright and bold colors on the canvas of East-West relations and arms control.

He either could not resist, or could not avoid, taking a few swings at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's plan to modernize its short-range nuclear missile force, saying at one point that a decision to go ahead would "devalue" the treaty he and President Ronald Reagan had signed in December 1987 to abolish medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

But his swings were glancing ones. They were just hard enough to prevent the speech from adding to the peace fever touched off in Western Europe by his more elevated Dec. 7 speech at the United Nations, but they fell short of being the "wedge-driving" effort to split the United States and Europe that some

Moscow To Shut 2 Reactors

Plutonium Units To Be Destroyed, Gorbachev Says

By David Remnick and Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service
LONDON — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced Friday that the Soviet Union would destroy two plutonium reactors capable of making weapons-grade uranium for nuclear weapons.

In a speech at Guildhall in London, Mr. Gorbachev also said that if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization decided to modernize its short-range nuclear forces in Europe, such a step would "devalue" the U.S.-Soviet agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces and possibly undermine negotiations on conventional forces in Europe.

He said that the Soviet Union had no plans for further modernization of its nuclear forces in Europe unless it was forced.

Modernization of these weapons is under intense debate within NATO. The United States and Britain support the move, while West Germany wants to postpone action.

Mr. Gorbachev said that the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks on long-range nuclear forces were "at the top of our agenda with the United States."

"We are ready to resume negotiations at any time," he added.

In talks Thursday with Prime

U.S. Says Soviets Bugged Consulate

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The United States accused the Soviet Union on Friday of placing listening devices in the U.S. Consulate in Leningrad, saying that Americans resented "such hostile attempts at intelligence gathering."

A State Department statement said the listening devices were discovered in February, but it did not say where the devices had been planted.

Jobless Rate in U.S. Hits 15-Year Low

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate dipped to 5 percent in March, the lowest level in more than 15 years, but the monthly increase in payroll jobs fell to 180,000, the smallest since last August, the Labor Department reported Friday.

The report, while not inconsistent with the belief of many analysts that the pace of economic expansion is slowing, showed that labor markets remain tight and job growth is still rapid enough to push down the unemployment rate.

Analysts generally focused more on the smaller rise in payroll jobs than on the drop in the unemployment rate. They concluded that the report was not likely to cause the U.S. Federal Reserve Board to boost interest rates again in its effort to slow economic growth to keep inflation under control.

"Bond and equity managers can now operate on the fairly secure

assumption that the Fed will not raise short-term interest rates over the next 30 to 60 days," said Thomas F. Carpenter, chief economist of ASB Capital Management in Washington.

Unemployment has not been as low as 5 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis since December 1973, the department said. With the drop from 5.1 percent in February, the number of people seeking jobs but unable to find them fell to 6.1 million.

The 180,000 increase in nonfarm payroll employment would have

been about 25,000 larger except for a rise in the number of workers on strike, including those at Eastern Airlines. Striking workers are counted the department as still being employed but are not carried on payrolls.

Payrolls had grown by an average of 318,000 jobs a month between September and February. The March increase was the smallest since a 154,000 gain in August.

Manufacturing employment was little changed, up 18,000 to 19.8 million after a 9,000 drop in February. Mining employment also rose

slightly, but construction-industry payrolls fell by 49,000, the second monthly drop in a row. Most of the construction decline involved workers on residential projects.

"The recent rise in interest rates appears to be causing a slowdown in building activity," Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of labor statistics, told the Joint Economic Committee.

Employment rose strongly in industries providing services. Retail-trade payrolls grew by 76,000 and



MILKEN IN COURT — Michael R. Milken, left, arriving Friday at federal court in Manhattan, where he pleaded not guilty to securities fraud and racketeering while heading the high-yield bond department at Drexel Burnham Lambert. With him was his lawyer, Arthur Liman. Page 9.

Kiosk

Chinese Send Dissident Away

BEIJING (NYT) — A prominent young Chinese dissident involved in a recent campaign to free political prisoners was escorted Friday to the airport and put on a flight to Hong Kong after being detained in Shanghai for 36 hours.

Authorities in Beijing and Shanghai denied that the dissident, Chen Jun, had been expelled. However, his wife, who spoke with him after he arrived in Hong Kong, said he had not intended to leave now.

He later left Hong Kong for San Francisco after customs officials had denied him entry into the territory because he had no visa.



Chen Jun

Business / Finance
The United States and the European Community reach a compromise on farm-product trade. Page 9.

Special Report
Continued growth in Portugal is a key ingredient in liberalizing the economy. Pages 15-17.

Crossword Page 6

Dow Jones	The Dollar in New York
Up 12.83	DM 1.8775
	Yen 132.76
	FF 6.5396

Olympic Basketball Opens to Pros

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service
MUNICH — The doors of the Olympics were opened Friday to professional basketball players, and the message to the Soviet Union, champion of the Games in Seoul, was this: Look out, you've never faced Yanks like those who will be coming to Barcelona in 1992.

Starting at the next Games, in the Spanish city, U.S. rivals will be playing against the pros of the National Basketball Association as well as some of the world's best collegians because Friday's decision by the international basketball federation, or FIBA, opened all world competitions to all comers.

The vote allows professionals to compete in basketball's World Championship and the Pan-American Games, and all other competitions within FIBA's broad jurisdiction as well as the Olympics.

The Soviets, seeking to limit the damage, sought at the special FIBA congress to limit each national

team to two professional players. That proposed amendment was rejected, 53 to 15.

While approval of the change was expected, what was not was that the United States, which will benefit most, would vote against it.

Dave Gavitt, president of the U.S. Amateur Basketball Association, said his group voted not because the colleges and high schools that make up the majority of its constituency opposed the plan.

"I'm not sure the NBA, if it had a vote, would have voted for it, either," said Gavitt, who is commissioner of the Big East Conference.

But he said he was personally pleased with the decision, adding: "FIBA has done the right thing, and, if I might use an ice hockey analogy, has put the puck on our stick."

The decision to open all FIBA competitions to professionals put yet another hole in the crumbling defenses around the original amateur tradition of the Olympics.

Boris Stankovic of Yugoslavia, the secretary-

In Cyprus, a Dividing Line Crossed the Stars of Those Who Fell in Love

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
NICOSIA — Alexis Chronia was smitten, and that was where the problem began.

Miss Chronia, who wears the Christian cross as bracelet, necklace and earring, is a Greek Cypriot. Last summer, visiting her father, mother and brother, who live in a Greek Cypriot enclave in Turkish-occupied northern Cyprus, the 17-year-old fell in love.

But she fell in love with a Turk: Cengiz Coskun, also 17, a Moslem and a national of the land Greeks and Greek Cypriots most love to hate.

They married in a coffee shop in the village of Rizokarpassos. As venues for doomed loves go, Rizokarpassos is no Verona.

But the nuptials of Sept. 25 became the talk of an island that was divided after Turkey invaded in 1974 and declared the northern 40 percent a Turkish Cypriot republic.

And the responses to the marriage said a lot about how people feel about one another on Cyprus, whose communities have been severed along lines of religious faith and ethnicity.

Her parents and brother, the village butcher, rejected the truth but said they would compromise on a Christian wedding, Miss Chronia said. Her relatives in Nicosia told her to have nothing to do with Turks.

Even Miss Chronia, used to the prosperity of the Greek Cypriot part of the island, found the going hard since the village in which she lived had no shops to speak of, no night life, nor even a hairdresser.

The village priest, caught behind the lines in the 1974 fighting, suggested Miss Chronia go south to the Greek Cypriot sector of Nicosia to seek the blessing of the Greek Orthodox Church, she said.

Mr. Coskun said he would follow her and convert to Christianity, thereby committing apostasy, a capital offense under Moslem law.

She left on Jan. 27, and once her story became known in the press she found construction workers calling out to her, asking if she was the woman who went with the Turk.

He left on Feb. 1, slipped by the United Nations troops patrolling the island's dividing line, and was arrested by the Greek Cypriot police, who deported him to eastern Turkey.

"Marriage between a Greek Cypriot and a Turkish Cypriot is rare enough," said an official in Nicosia, "but the question in this case was that the husband was a Turkish settler. That's what made it really an issue."

The Greek Cypriots say the Turkish Cypriots, backed by 30,000 Turkish troops, have sought to deepen the Turkish identity of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus by importing 60,000 Turkish settlers.

Mr. Coskun is the son of one such family. He was deported on the charge that he had entered Cyprus illegally through a Turkish Cypriot port in the north, where the small state is recognized only by Ankara.

His thwarted tryst with Miss Chronia, whose marriage is not recognized by the Greek Cypriots, went further than a legal nicety, however, and touched the core of the principal question about the island's future: Will it ever be reunited?

The Turkish invasion, after a pro-Greek coup, was intended to protect a Turkish Cypriot minority that accounts for about one-fourth of the island's population of 600,000.

Since then, negotiations have failed to yield a solution, the two sides have grown apart, and a generation is growing up in enforced separatism. Distinctions of language, religion and identity appear to have deepened.

For the last three years, an organization of

See CYPRUS, Page 2

BRIEFS

Makes Plea to Blame
re appeal from his prison term. Nelson Mandela has called for the three-year-old civil war to end.

Is Site of Meke
erupted outside Al Qaeda. Hundreds of Palestinians gathered at the site of the mosque to protest the demolition of the mosque.

Athletes Into Ch
na have signed an agreement. A mainland China for the first time.

Main British Po
for British ports were hit by typhoon. The typhoon caused damage to the ports and the surrounding area.

by Wave of Shi
and armed personnel. The Shiites were protesting the government's policy of allowing foreign troops to remain in the country.

a Slaving of Cam
an ancient practice. The slaving of camels was a traditional practice in the region, but it has been banned by the government.

Step 'Provocat
The United Nations has taken a step towards resolving the conflict. The step was seen as a provocative move by some observers.

UPDATE
The situation in the region has changed. The update provides the latest information on the conflict.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

National Certification For Schoolteachers

The first nationwide system for certifying U.S. schoolteachers will go into effect in 1993. The New York Times reports. Certification will be run by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, a panel with 64 members formed by Carnegie Corp. of New York, a major foundation.

The national board expects the new credential, Board Certified Teacher, to improve teachers' morale. "In education there are few, if any, well-known signals that one of its members has excelled," said Susan Carmon of the National Education Association.

New teachers are licensed by state governments. This usually means the state simply approves the teacher training programs at various colleges and certifies all graduates thereof.

The new national system will not replace those now in use. Rather, it will offer a new voluntary credential to experienced teachers willing to undergo classroom observations and a battery of sophisticated tests calibrated to their particular specialties. The system is modeled on professional boards, such as those in medicine through which licensed doctors obtain an additional credential.

Board certified teachers will presumably command higher salaries. On the other hand, when word gets out that graduates of certain schools of education do not seem to be making it through the certification process, these schools will face pressure to shape up.

Short Takes

Minneapolis has banned most plastic food packaging as of July 1990. The ordinance, approved unanimously by the city council, exempts some plastics, such as the clear wrapping used to cover meat and microwave dinners, for which there are no easy alternatives. The ban is the most far-reaching yet by a U.S. municipality. Grocery and plastics companies opposing it ran radio and newspaper ads urging consumers to protest to their city council representatives. Instead, council members were deluged by telephone calls urging them to approve the ban. "The people have clearly spoken," said Councilman Dennis Schulstad.

No pit bull terriers can be imported into New York City after Oct. 1 under new rules adopted by the Board of Health. The



KEEPING IT COOL — Bill Walton had a nice job in Los Angeles on a day when temperatures rose above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. He wore a wet suit as he adjusted valves on a fountain at the Music Center. Things weren't so hot in North Carolina, parts of which received a foot of snow on Friday.

New York Times reports. Pit bulls already in the city will have to be registered and tattooed with an identification number. Although the approximately 10,000 pit bulls in New York constitute only 2 percent of the city's dog population, they account for 14 percent of the dog bites and their bites often cause more severe wounds, according to the Board of Health.

Congress is considering a proposal to build a memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt, who served longer than any other U.S. president, 1933-45. Roosevelt himself once said he did not want a memorial any larger than an office desk. The current \$35 million design includes walkways and a waterfall near the Jefferson Memorial.

A New York Times reader, Jack Manger, recounts that he was assaying heads of iceberg lettuce in a Manhattan supermarket, searching for the right degree of green, hating heads for weight, as another customer watched. After Mr. Manger finally made his choice, his fellow customer asked in an apologetic tone, "Would you mind showing me the head you consider second best?"

Arthur Higbee

Bush Backs Off Reagan Vow to Improve Satellites

By Susan F. Rasky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration, citing budget constraints, does not plan to modernize U.S. surveillance satellites despite President Ronald Reagan's promise to do so, the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee says.

That promise, made last year, was a condition for Senate approval of the treaty eliminating medium-range missiles that was signed in June by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Senator David L. Boren, the Oklahoma Democrat who heads the intelligence panel, said a failure to uphold the commitment "would seriously jeopardize our own national security interests and could slow down completion of a strategic arms reduction treaty."

He said administration officials had presented the intention not to

proceed "as a proposal, not a final decision."

"If they don't keep their word," Mr. Boren said Thursday, "we will keep it for them by cutting other areas of the budget." He cited "personal cuts" as one possibility.

Mr. Boren declined to discuss the specifics of the program, which outside experts describe as a multi-billion-dollar effort to provide more KH-11 and LaCrosse surveillance satellites as well as additional personnel on the ground to analyze the photographic and radar data. The KH-11 takes high-resolution photographs, and the LaCrosse uses radar for surveillance at night and through clouds.

Mr. Boren spoke a day after he and other committee members discussed the matter with William H. Webster, the director of central intelligence. The committee was scheduled to meet Friday with the

president's national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft.

"We are in the negotiating stage," said Senator William S. Cohen, a Maine Republican and the committee's vice chairman.

In an interview, Mr. Boren said that if the Bush administration continued to balk at seeking the necessary money, administration officials would find some of their relationships on Capitol Hill "severely strained." He threatened to force cuts elsewhere in the intelligence budget or in other areas to come up with the money.

The intelligence panel won the agreement for the modernization last year after threatening to hold up approval of the treaty on Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces, which bans medium- and shorter-range missiles based on land.

The Senate ultimately approved the treaty, which was signed by

President Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, at their Moscow summit meeting in June 1988.

Sensors Boren and Cohen asserted at the time that U.S. surveillance capabilities were overtaxed and that the additional burden of verifying the arms treaty and a possible accord on long-range nuclear weapons would create serious gaps in monitoring Soviet arms control compliance. Their views were endorsed by the Senate Armed Services Committee and by Senator Robert C. Byrd, then the majority leader and now chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Boren said Mr. Byrd, as committee chairman, would be a powerful ally in making good on his threat to cut other budget areas.

Because the intelligence budget is classified, Mr. Boren declined to discuss either the amounts agreed to by the Reagan administration

for the upgrade or the amounts contained in the Bush proposal.

The intelligence budget is in fact a series of spending items scattered under categories not easily identifiable. Such surveillance satellites as the KH-11 and the LaCrosse cost \$500 million to \$1 billion each, said Jeffrey T. Richelson, a private consultant who specializes in satellite technology.

For purposes of monitoring compliance with arms control treaties, the United States uses both signals-intelligence satellites — in effect listening devices — and "imaging" satellites such as the KH-11 and the LaCrosse. Mr. Richelson said three imaging satellites were in place: an aging KH-11 already in orbit more than a year beyond its normal three-year life expectancy, a KH-11 launched in 1987 and a LaCrosse put in place by the space shuttle in December 1988.

U.S. Introduces Microwave Plane Landing System

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

LEBANON, New Hampshire — The Federal Aviation Administration has inaugurated the first in a new class of landing instruments that are to be spread to U.S. airports and that will cost billions of dollars.

The experimental program began at a remote airport here that handles a few dozen flights a day.

The microwave system, which was given the name because of the wavelength of its radio signals, will be used to guide takeoffs as well as landings. It is just part of a major series of changes being made to the U.S. airport control system.

In all, the aviation agency has about 90 equipment programs under way that are expected to cost \$16 billion over the next decade.

At a time when airports are facing more and more crowding, the new takeoff and landing system is supposed to expand the capacity of

existing airfields dramatically by spreading out the pathways of arriving flights. The essential feature of the microwave system is that it allows for a wide variety of approaches, including curving and steep descents. Older radio beacons forced arriving planes into straight, single-file landings.

Not until the turn of the century will airplanes everywhere routinely operate with the new type of radio beacon that uses microwaves for precise guiding onto runways in bad weather. After two tormented decades spent developing the Microwave Landing System, the aviation agency now insists that it is winning industry's acceptance.

For years, airlines have been reluctant to endorse the system. They will have to spend more than \$250,000 on each airplane they equip to use it. Delays in work on the system have compounded its problems.

But Joseph M. Del Balzo, a senior official of the aviation agency,

said the installation of the equipment in New Hampshire "is symbolic of a turnaround in attitudes."

While the major airlines are still not endorsing the plan, they have agreed to a cooperative study with the agency that could lead to an endorsement as early as next year.

The program has been enthusiastically supported by smaller commuter airlines, which typically serve airports like the one in Lebanon, where short runways, bad weather and hilly terrain impede service.

"FAA has made virtually every mistake in the book," Siegfert B. Fortzky, technical vice president of the Airport Operators Council International, said at a recent meeting on the system. He said the agency had not argued forcefully enough for it at the outset, that the agency bungled a number of technical questions during development and that its use of a single contractor to build the equipment

was "a predictable and foreseen catastrophe."

Nonetheless, Mr. Fortzky said, the time has come to move ahead with the program. Aside from spreading out flight patterns, thus easing noise around airports, the system promises to reduce radio interference problems that hamper growth in the old instrument-landing systems.

But like other parts of the plan, the microwave system is behind schedule and over budget.

Instead of the 50 ground stations that were to have been delivered by now, only two are in place, the one that opened at Lebanon on Thursday, and another at an agency technical center in Atlantic City, New Jersey, which has used the system strictly for testing.

And the prime contractor, Hazeltine Corp., is in negotiations with the aviation agency over who should pay for a cost overrun that has added tens of millions of dollars to the company's expenses.

Race Is On to Test 'Table-Top' Fusion

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At least 11 laboratories are attempting to reproduce the experiments at the University of Utah in which researchers claim to have produced nuclear fusion and large amounts of energy, but so far the labs have only partly confirmed the results.

Scientists working on the development now say that the most likely resolution is that fusion in a glass tube may be possible but that the substantial yield of energy reported by the Utah group could be an experimental error.

England said their experiment had produced more energy than it consumed.

Mr. Pons and Mr. Fleischmann, who are chemists, said that because they found it "inconceivable" that the energy outputs were coming from chemical reactions, they deduced that the reaction must be the result of nuclear fusion.

In an interview with the Public Broadcasting System that was broadcast on Thursday, Mr. Pons said that deuterium atoms may be

fusing and producing helium-4, a reaction that would be new to science.

In typical nuclear fusion, such as that in giant experimental machines, two atoms of deuterium fuse and quickly break down into helium-3, a neutron, and energy. The neutron output is extremely high.

But Mr. Pons' experiment produced very few neutrons. Thus, he is suggesting that in his experiment

some unknown process makes powerfully energetic helium-4, which then gives off all its energy as heat.

Philip Ross, an electrochemist at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, said that chemists looking at the reaction cannot explain it by chemical means, so they conclude that the process must be nuclear, while nuclear physicists say they cannot explain it by nuclear processes, and so think it must be a chemical reaction.

Sarney Unveils Plan for Rain Forest, Assailing Interference From Abroad

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

BRASILIA — President José Sarney has unveiled a plan for protecting the Amazon rain forest, strongly rebuking the "international community" for its criticism of Brazil's past environmental efforts and making clear that the government views the issue strictly as an internal one.

"The Amazon is ours," Mr. Sarney said, adding, "After all, it is situated in our territory." He assailed "great powers or international organizations" that would "dictate to us how to defend what is ours to defend."

The president also ruled out the use of "debt-for-nature" swaps, in which some of Brazil's \$115 billion foreign debt might be exchanged for preservation of tracts of forest.

"We accept international help, but we cannot accept conditions," Mr. Sarney said.

He also released new survey data, much of it collected by satellite, indicating that deforestation has so far occurred in about 5 percent of the Amazon basin, much less than the World Bank's recent estimate of 12 percent.

Asked about the discrepancy, officials defended their methodology and conclusions and challenged any outside scientists to prove them wrong.

Overall, the ceremonies and speeches surrounding the release of the new plan reflected an angry, sometimes bitter rejection of what officials in Brasilia portray as a campaign by the developed world to somehow "internationalize" the Amazon and deny Brazil the benefits of its abundant resources.

But Fabio Feldman, a member of the National Congress who heads the legislature's environmental lobby, said Mr. Sarney's speech was "lamentable and out of date."

"He's trying to transform the Amazon region into the Brazilian Malvinas," Mr. Feldman said. He was referring to the Argentine military junta's nationalistic exhortations nearly a decade ago about sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, which are called the Malvinas in Argentina.

The unveiling on Thursday of the plan, called "Our

Nature," left many unanswered questions about the ability of the government to fund its new programs and its power to enforce new conservation rules once they are enacted.

At stake, say many ecologists, is a unique treasure: by far the largest remaining rain forest on earth, a vast ecosystem that may play an important role in regulating world climate and that is home to thousands of plant and animal species found nowhere else.

The centerpiece of the new plan is an extensive mapping and zoning study to determine which parts of the Amazon basin are suitable for development, what kind of development would best suit each of those regions, and which areas should be left alone entirely.

The plan also establishes several new parks and reserves, restricts the use by gold miners of mercury, which has severely polluted groundwater in some regions; and suspends financial incentives for farming and ranching that have led to the clearing of vast areas of forest.

The plan, much of which must be approved by the National Congress, also streamlines Brazil's cumbersome environmental bureaucracy, concentrating most functions under one agency.

Officials have estimated that the mapping and zoning project alone will cost about \$170 million. The plan calls for the establishment of a special fund to bear many of the costs, but plans call for an appropriation of only about \$30 million.

Mr. Sarney and other officials invited other nations that are concerned about the Amazon to contribute.

Officials said that the armed forces would provide logistical support but that the primary responsibility for enforcing the new conservation rules would fall to existing police agencies. These agencies have failed to enforce current regulations on land use.

Mr. Sarney said "conditional" international aid was unacceptable because restrictions on the intelligent use of the Amazon would only further "that most abject of all pollutions, the pollution of poverty."

He criticized the developed world for its own environment-threatening problems, such as acid rain and the nuclear arms race.

"The international community has put us in the defendant's seat," he said.

Harold Hayes, Former Editor of Esquire, Dies

By Susan Heller Anderson
New York Times Service

Harold T.P. Hayes, 62, a former editor of Esquire magazine who nurtured the novelistic and experimental new journalism of the 1960s, died of a brain tumor Wednesday in Los Angeles.

Mr. Hayes oversaw the new journalism in Esquire, beginning with an impressionistic account by Norman Mailer of the Democratic National Convention in 1960.

Esquire "was the center of the new journalism," said Gay Talese, who wrote 30 articles for the magazine. "All the major pieces I did were under Harold's aegis. 'The Kingdom and the Power,' about The New York Times, started with his idea. He nurtured a generation of writers."

"He was one of the great editors," said Tom Wolfe, who wrote some of his first important articles

in Esquire. "Under him, Esquire was the red-hot center of magazine journalism. There was such excitement about experimenting in non-fiction, it made people want to extend themselves for Harold."

Thurman Capote, James Baldwin and many others wrote highly praised work in the magazine. Mr. Hayes joined the magazine in 1956 and became managing editor in 1960. He became editor in 1964. In 1973, he resigned in a dispute with Arnold Gingrich, the publisher, whom Mr. Hayes expected to succeed. The Hearst Corp. now publishes Esquire.

From 1973 to 1980, Mr. Hayes was a magazine consultant. He was vice president for editorial planning at CBS Publications from 1981 to 1984 and editor of California magazine from 1984 to 1987.

He was born in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and was an alum-

nus of Wake Forest University. He was also a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University.

Mr. Hayes wrote two books on ecology, "The Last Place on Earth" in 1977 and "Three Levels of Time" in 1981.

Other deaths:

Millard Owen Sheets, 81, an art historian, teacher and muralist known as the Father of the California Watercolor School, on Friday after a lingering illness in Gualala, California.

Irina Moore, 82, widow of the sculptor Henry Moore, Tuesday in London. She was an art student when she met Moore in 1928. He died at 88 in 1986.

Andrea Busiri Vici, 86, an architect who helped design the Italian pavilion at the 1939 World's Fair in New York, Tuesday of heart failure in Rome.

Franklin A. Korn, 83, an inventor

with Bell Telephone who helped create long-distance and touch-tone dialing of kidney failure Friday in Columbus, Ohio.

Princess Natasha Galitzine Romanov, 82, whose husband was a nephew of Russia's last czar, Nicholas II, March 28 in Woodside, California.

Bill Gann, 59, a playwright, screenwriter, novelist and actor, Wednesday in New York, of encephalitis a day before his play "The Forbidden City" opened at the Public Theater.

Plane Crash in Nice Kills 3

NICE — A tourist plane from the Corsican town of Bastia crashed Friday while trying to land at the Nice airport, killing all three passengers and seriously injuring the pilot, police said.

ADVANCED FLIGHT TECH EYEWEAR

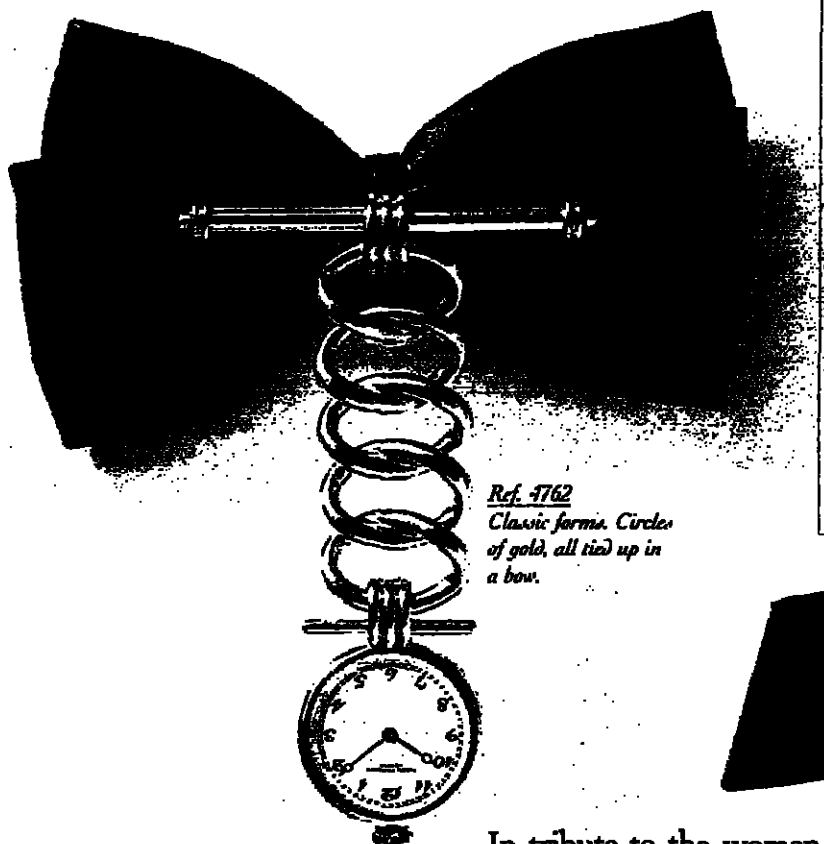
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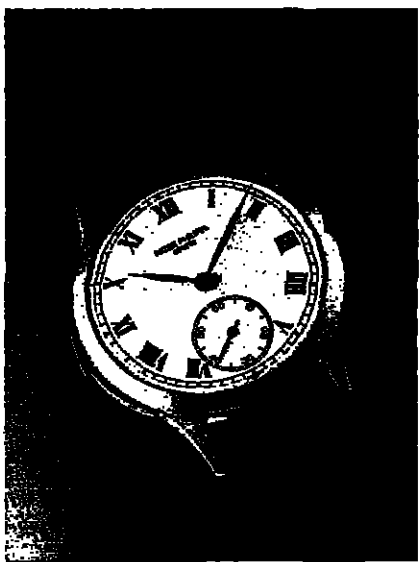
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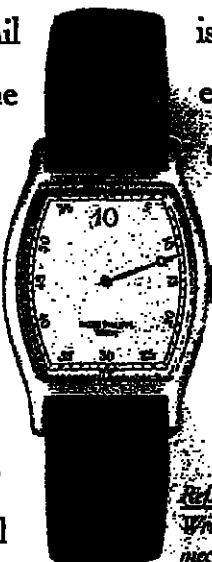


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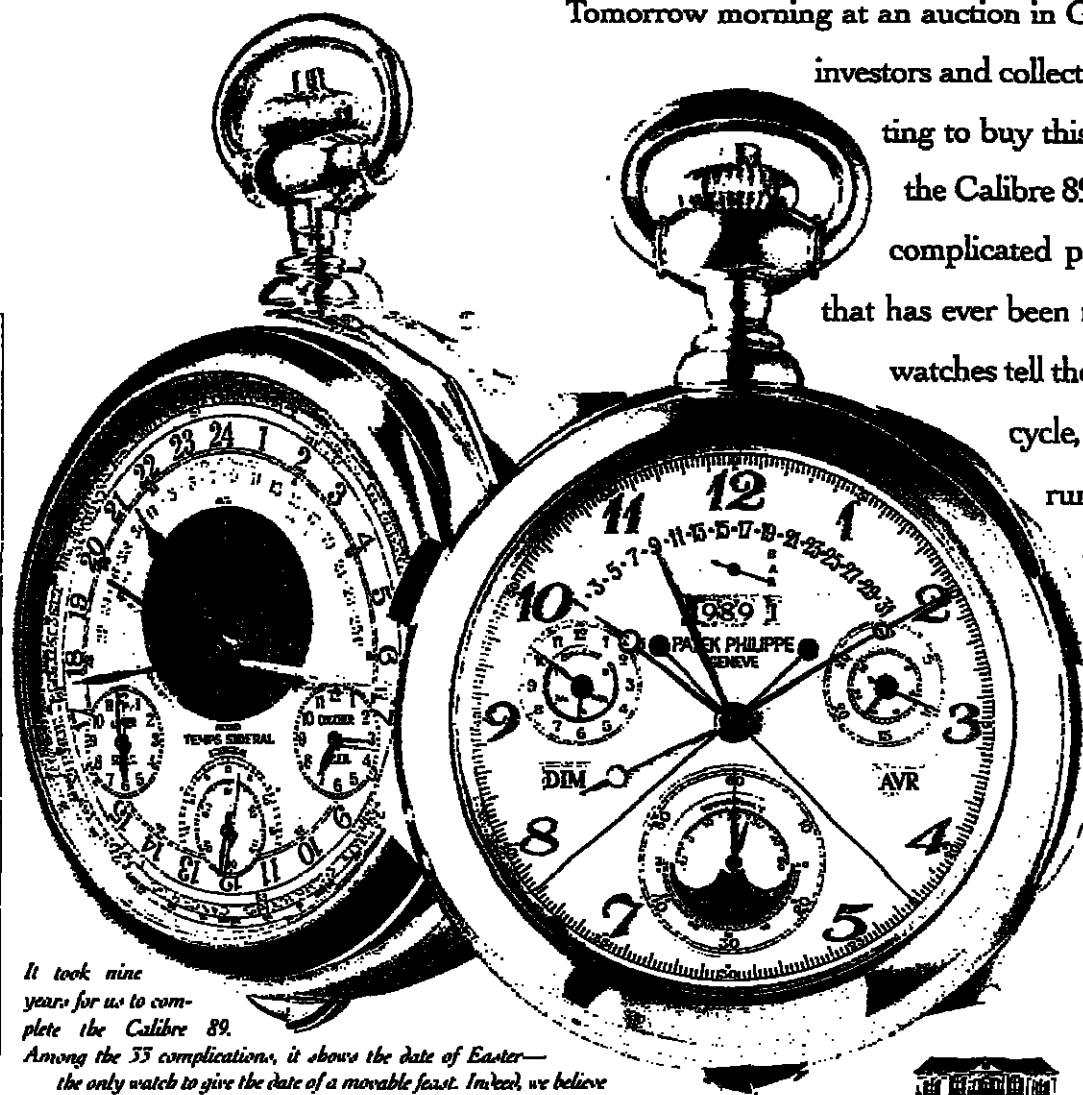


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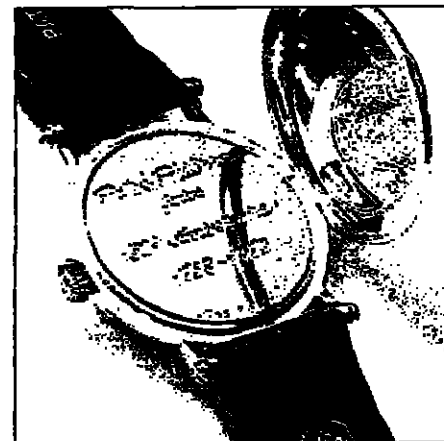
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ARTS / LEISURE

Art or Stocks? In the End, a Matter of Bets

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — As Julian Barran knocked down the last of 25 lots of Impressionist and Modern Art sold at Sotheby's on Tuesday for a total of \$38.4 million (about \$65 million), he brought a temporary conclusion to the most original investment experiment yet attempted on the art market.

The paintings, drawings and bronzes came from "The Property of the British Rail Pension Fund," SOUREN MELIKIAN

as Sotheby's was careful to say on the cover of the catalogue. They had all been bought between 1974 and 1982 — essentially, in fact, from 1975 to 1979 — under an agreement of which the general idea was first suggested to Sotheby's in 1974 by Christopher Lewin, then one of the executives in charge of the pension fund.

A man interested in autograph manuscripts, Lewin had some acquaintance with the auction scene. The stock market had been declining for years, sterling was tumbling down. He was desperate to diversify his investment portfolio to safeguard the pensioners' capital. Why not art? Peter Wilson, Sotheby's chairman of the board, helped work out the details. Basically, Sotheby's was to advise the fund on its art purchases. If the fund chose to resell by auction, Sotheby's would be the vendor. Marcus Linell, a member of Sotheby's board who played a key role in discussions and became one of the four members of Sotheby's advisory committee, says the idea was to invest across the board in areas of international appeal — Impressionist and Modern art, Chinese art equally sought after in the Far East, America and Europe, Old Masters and so on.

Concerning Impressionist and Modern Masters, the key role was left to Michel Strauss, the director of the department. Widely respected for his expertise and his eye, Strauss built up Sotheby's fortunes in the field over the last three decades. He says he stuck to three rules. He wanted top quality, he sought variety in value — from drawings to top-notch paintings — and he recommended only pieces he would have liked to live with himself. Recommendations would be discussed by the advisory committee, which consisted of Julian Thompson (now vice-chairman of Sotheby's London), Linell, Strauss and John Kerr (now head of his own auction house specializing in manuscripts and rare books).

The decision ultimately rested with Anna Maria Edelstein, manager of the project. She had spent a few years editing Sotheby's yearly review Art at Auction and had, as Linell put it, "an educated interest in art." Although a full-time employee of the fund, she worked from an office within Sotheby's premises, suggesting a remarkable interpretation of interests between the auction house and the fund.

Two years ago, the fund, now headed by Michael Stonefrost, felt it was time to sell. The ground was first tested with Old Master prints. The collection, which had cost the fund \$540,000, about 1.5 percent of the total investment, was sold at Sotheby's on June 29, 1987, for just over £2.04 million, including the 10 percent buyer's charge levied by Sotheby's. The next significant test was Japanese prints. Bought for \$444,940 they were resold Dec. 8, 1987, for £1,435,700. So far, the fund had little to boast about.

This week's sale of Impressionist and Modern Masters — bought at a total cost of £3.4 million and resold for £38 million — was a watershed. There is no doubt about the success of that part of the investment — Strauss had every reason for congratulating himself over the outcome. A close look at the results, however, shows that the battle was won over five or six pictures and bronzes, making it more like a successful gamble than a well-reasoned strategy.

The two Eugène Boudins, for example, were unremarkable although quite charming. A harbor view showing a ship sailing past the jetty at Le Havre bought for £15,000 on April 16, 1975, sold on Tuesday for £74,800, and a delightful beach scene at Trouville, acquired in the same 1975 auction for £31,000, went up to £143,000. Given the 10 percent charge that goes to Sotheby's and inflation, this hardly rewards the capital.

A Monet drawing was no big success either. "Le vieux Musée," an unfinished sketch, would only appeal to the sophisticated collector. Done around 1862, long before the development of the artist's Impressionist style, it is too early. The drawing, which cost the fund £29,500 in 1975, resold on Tuesday for £143,000. By contrast, most of the other drawings selected by Strauss did brilliantly. Pissarro's rare pointilliste watercolor done at Bagney around 1886 was bought for £4,250 in 1975. On Tuesday it went up to £172,600. Toulouse-Lautrec's sketch of the dancer Gabrielle was acquired in December 1974 for £25,000 at a time when it would have been thought to be too sparsely colored. Moreover, the market was going through its worst slump. This week "Gabrielle" soared to £506,000.

The most brilliant bet, however, concerns two bronzes. "Deux Negresses" by Matisse, cast around 1908 in an edition of 10, was acquired for \$100,000 (then \$58,240) from Sotheby's New York sale on May 11, 1977. On Tuesday, it went up to a dizzying £1.76 million. A cast of the "Cheval au galop sur le pied droit" from an edition of 22, executed immediately after the death of Degas, had sold on Dec. 2, 1975, for £16,500. In those days, it was considered a huge price for a posthumous work. This week it took \$440,000 to get the horse.

While the bronzes and most of the drawings speak for Strauss's keen perception of quality in undervalued areas, it is the profit made by the fund on three or four of the paintings that tipped the scales. The two great sensations witnessed on Tuesday reflect major trends that have emerged in the last decade. One is the enormous popularization of Impressionism and its two leaders best known to the general public, Claude Monet and Pierre-Auguste Renoir. The other is the erosion of aesthetic and, therefore, financial distinction between the first blossoming of Impressionism — say 1872 to 1877-78 — and what came after and after.

Renoir's "La Promenade" was bought by the fund for \$682,000 on Nov. 29, 1976. At that time, many connoisseurs would have deemed the painting too early by a couple of years — its sketchy brushwork notwithstanding. "La Promenade" is not yet a fully Impressionist work because it lacks the sense of volume and perspective entirely conveyed by light in different gradations of the same color. Nowadays, it is seen as a key transitional picture, important for understanding the emergence of Impressionism. Hence, no doubt, the decision made by George Goldner, the J. Paul Getty museum's remarkable curator of paintings and drawings, to go after it. Hence, too, the £10,340,000 record price, which makes it the most profitable investment ever to those who were reselling it.

Monet's view of Santa Maria della Salute on the Grand Canal, done in 1908, offers yet another example of a change in aesthetic approach. A decade ago, the Venetian view, which cost the fund £253,000 on April 2, 1979, was seen as a coarse rehearsal of an earlier style. Now, the broader manner and strange colors that border on vulgarity are well received — in the meantime, Fauvism has been promoted, and increased exposure to various contemporary schools made strong colors seem natural. At £6,710,000, the Monet is the fund's second best investment.



Monet's view of Santa Maria della Salute on the Grand Canal in Venice, bought for £253,000 in 1979, was sold for £6,710,000.

totaling \$59.7 million, is not likely to rise but, if anything, to go down. The conclusion is clear. Investing into art across the board in a business-like manner by using expert advice from some of the best people in the world without matching it with first-hand knowledge of the subject compares unfavorably with the stock market, to say nothing of real estate. Individual gambles can come off brilliantly, as shown by some paintings, but they do not make up for failures elsewhere. It is always possible to win a poker game. To turn that into a permanent income is another story.

The next important art sale to be conducted at Sotheby's on behalf of the fund is scheduled on May 16 in Hong Kong. Although it includes first-class Chinese porcelain from the 14th to the 18th centuries bought on the recommendation of Thompson, one of the world's leading experts in the field, it is unlikely to do better than Impressionist or Modern art, or even to match its 10-fold nominal price increase. The average return on the fund's art investment, of which one quarter has now been realized, with sales

the scales for the fund. Prior to the Tuesday auction, Thompson says, the annual rate of capital return stood at 11.5 percent. After making allowance for inflation, this was reduced to 3 percent in constant currency. The return of the art investment has now been notched up to 15.3 percent per annum, or 6.9 percent in constant currency. Interestingly, however, Sotheby's statisticians concede that had the fund bought shares on the London Stock Market — using the Financial Times index as a theoretical guide — the average annual return would have been 15.7 percent, or 7.5 percent after taking inflation into account.

Hirohito Signature
Auctioned for \$42,000
The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Japanese buyers drove bidding at an auction of famous signatures to \$42,000 (\$46,200 with commission) for the late Emperor Hirohito's name on a simple courtesy letter.

Hands started coming up everywhere, said Herman Derick of the moment bidding began on the 1934 document that was expected to bring up to \$3,000 at an auction where Abraham Lincoln drew \$1,540 and Indira Gandhi \$1,500. "It's going back to Japan, where it should be," said Derick. Masayuki Miyamoto placed the winning bid on behalf of a Japanese bank.

Collector's Guide

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Room 5 at 6 p.m. JEWELRY FROM THE PARIS SCHOOL JUDAICA: An exceptional chair of Elijah. M. LOUDMER, 18, rue de Provence, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 43 23 15 25. Telex: 47 70 10 76.

Wednesday, April 19

Rooms 5/6 at 2 p.m. IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PAINTINGS including Blanchard, Randon, Ligeia, Paul Le Vieux, Van Schandl, Swends, Vroom. OBJECTS D'ART AND FINE FURNITURE including lounge furniture stamped by Georges JACOB. ARCOLE Group of auctioneers, 25, rue Le Peletier, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 40 22 02 50. Fax: (1) 48 00 20 50. At the hammer: M. GROS.

Thursday, April 20

Room 12 at 2 p.m. RARE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF OLD AND 19th CENTURY BOOKS ON DENTISTRY - ENGLISH LITERATURE - 1ST EDITION DICKENS - BEAUTIFUL BOOKS ILLUSTRATED BY Aubrey Beardsley and by Arthur Rackham etc. On view Wednesday 10 April from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. M. MORELLE, 30, rue Saint-Anne, 75002 Paris. Tel.: (1) 42 96 69 22. Experts: M. Morin - M. Esnery. Tel.: (1) 43 48 09 91.

DROUOT MONTAIGNE

15, Ave. Montaigne, 75008 Paris - Tel.: 47 23 47 77.

Sunday, April 11 1989

At 3 p.m. RUSSIAN WORKS OF ART: BOOKS OF THE AVANT GARDE, REVOLUTIONARY POSTERS, FABERGE & HIS CONTEMPORARIES, ICONS, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTS, PAINTINGS: 19th Century and SOVIET - REALISM 20th. M. NERET-MINET, COUILLON-BEGARIE, 8, rue Saint-Marc, 75002 Paris. Tel.: 40 13 07 79. Fax: 42 33 61 94. Experts: M. G. Basmajian. Tel.: 42 22 00 97.

Sunday, April 16

At 3 p.m. MASTER PAINTINGS FROM THE 20th CENTURY by Alchinsky, Basler, Buren, Caselli, Chia, Cucchi, Sonia Delaunay, Delvaux, Dubuffet, Harnett, Harung, Immenhoff, Kiefer, Kossuth, McCollum, Magelli, Magritte, Olitski, Pons, Paladino, Picasso (blue period), Poliakoff, Rivers, Scilla, Soulages, Warhol. M. Catherine CHARBONNEAUX, 134, Rue Saint-Honore, 75008 Paris. Tel.: 43 99 66 56. Telex: 42 36 52 57. Catalogue: P.F. 120.

Thursday, 20 & Friday 21 April 1989

At 2:30 p.m. LIBRARY OF COLONEL D. SICKLES. TREASURES OF FRENCH 19th CENTURY LITERATURE FROM BALZAC to ZOLA. Books & Manuscripts originating from the largest libraries. Catalogue available. M. LAURIN, GUILLOUX, BUFFETAUD, TAILLEUR, 12, rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: 48 00 20 50. Tel.: (1) 42 46 61 16.

PROVINCES

Thursday, April 13

AVIGNON (84000)
At 8:30 p.m. MODERN PAINTINGS including AARON, COMBAS, DI ROSA, ERRO, KJINO, LA VILLEGLE, MASSON, MESSAGIER, TOBEY, VASARELY, VELICKOVIC. On view: Tuesday 11/4 from 4 to 9 p.m., Wednesday 12/4 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Thursday 13/4 from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. M. Jacques DESAMIS, Hôtel des Ventes, 2 rue du Rempart Saint-Lazare. Tel.: 90 86 35 35.

Sunday, April 23

CAHAIS (62100)
At 2:30 p.m. JEWELRY - SILVERWARE - COLLECTION OF 40 ICONS. 17th, 18th, 19th CENTURY FURNITURE & OBJET D'ART - ART NOUVEAU ART DECO - M. PILLON, Hôtel des Ventes, 24, rue Delacroix. Tel.: 21 97 35 76.

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A Chance for Cambodia

There is reason to cheer Hanoi's promise to withdraw its remaining 50,000 or more troops from Cambodia this fall. That decision can mean deliverance for an endlessly ravaged country and economic revival for all Indochina. As in Poland, crucial impetus comes from changed Soviet policies.

Obviously, much must be done quickly to ensure that the mass-murdering Khmer Rouge do not triumph when Vietnam ends its 10-year occupation. By dropping untenable conditions for withdrawing, Vietnam has now turned the tables on China and Cambodia's respectable opposition figures, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann. Bashing Hanoi can no longer substitute for serious attempts to form an interim regime and to let Cambodians choose their own next rulers.

Hanoi urges a meeting of all Cambodian factions, including its handpicked ally, Prime Minister Hun Sen. Vietnam wants commissioners chosen by India, Poland, Canada and the United Nations to oversee the withdrawal and the end of outside arms aid, notably China's for the 40,000 Khmer Rouge troops.

And Vietnam seeks a guarantee of the whole package by five major powers. That is a serious proposal, within talking distance of Prince Sihanouk's own call, seconded by Washington, for a UN force to monitor the pullout and subsequent elections.

As former head of state, Prince Sihanouk is an obvious candidate to unify an interim regime. But there is a sinister obstacle: his alliance of convenience with the Khmer Rouge. This Communist faction, still led by the monstrous Pol Pot, was responsible for killing a million Cambodians from 1975 until Vietnam invaded three years later. Khmer Rouge guerrillas, armed by China, still control a corner of Cambodia. They cast an appalling shadow.

The United States has aided or tolerated any faction that resisted a Soviet-supported occupation. Now there is belated awareness in Washington that Pol Pot could shoot his way back into power. To prevent that requires prompt, urgent consultations with Vietnam, China, Southeast Asian neighbors and Cambodian opposition leaders.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Polish Revolution

The stunning agreement between Poland's Communist authorities and the opposition is a last-ditch patriotic effort by both sides to save their country from spinning into an unending cycle of chaos and repression. The party, less than 1 percent of whose members are under 25, had become not simply estranged from the people but irrelevant. The opposition, centered in Solidarity, had legitimacy but no access to official levers of power. Their mutual need for an interlocutor produced, after prodigious negotiation that left both flanks embittered, a scheme never before seen under the socialist sun.

Will it work? Large swaths of the Polish public are apathetic, verging on hostile, to the ministrations of the negotiators. Their abysmal living conditions and their despair about the future have bred a cynicism that could yet erupt into massive unrest, even while the political elite celebrates a brave new day. By prying its way into a political role, Solidarity becomes ever more directly accountable for the country's economic ills. Whether the people's representatives are prepared to cope with the people's impatience is very much to the point.

The friends of Poland and freedom can do, and must do, much more than cheer the country's unprecedented new approach to the promise of political liberty that was given to Eastern Europe as World War II closed. Finding substantial ways to sustain Poland's progress becomes an urgent foreign policy requirement for the West.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A More Sensible Climate

Stunning is not too strong a word for world events in the last few days: The Polish government and Solidarity union leaders agree to hold free and open elections. Vietnam promises unconditionally to withdraw its forces from Cambodia. Mikhail Gorbachev chooses Havana as the place to dissociate his country from the export of revolution, the traditional cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy. Now the Soviets even suggest that the KGB and the CIA cooperate, to fight terror.

This is not the old Cold War.

To be sure, the Polish agreement on elections reflects pressures within Poland. And Vietnam felt the weight of its dead economy in deciding to end its 10-year occupation of Cambodia. But it is hard to imagine either success story during 40 years of Cold War.

These developments flow from Mr. Gorbachev's policies of political openness, economic reform and decentralization. So do the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and promised cuts in Soviet forces in Europe. Because of these changes, Washington and Moscow can now better control political hysteria and crude stereotypes, and better make distinctions.

For example, on Thursday Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met with Mr. Gorbachev and reaffirmed Britain's willingness and eagerness to work with Moscow in arms control, trade and other areas. Yet she reportedly told him that NATO needs to modernize its battlefield nuclear forces.

And she hit her guest hard on reports that Moscow had sold long-range bombers to Libya. The West has every reason to make Moscow understand the costs in the Middle East and elsewhere, and to press Moscow for safeguards. But now, in a more sensible, sophisticated climate, this can be done without slamming the door.

The end of the Cold War does not mean the end of Soviet-American conflict. It does mean that struggles can be somewhat compartmentalized, as the two sides ease other tensions and find new areas for cooperation.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Movement on Cambodia

What next? A political settlement. There is likely to be one. In Jakarta on May 2, Hun Sen will probably give Prince Norodom Sihanouk what he wants — dismantling of the puppet regime and acceptance of an international peacekeeping force to protect the prince and his people and make the Khmer Rouge behave themselves. The harsh reality is that ASEAN alone cannot protect Prince Sihanouk. Not even an international peacekeeping force can, if China and the Soviet Union feel meddlesome again. This is where the United States and Japan can and must come in. The United States is looking for a role to play, with an eye to the potential markets, can bankroll American support for Prince Sihanouk.

—THE STRAITS TIMES (Singapore).

The Vietnamese plan is radical because it is based on unilateral withdrawal, rather than being conditional on the establishment of an acceptable future government for Cambodia. The withdrawal will create to some degree a power vacuum and leave open the chance that the odious Khmer Rouge could regain control. For all the nations which have clamored for a decade for Vietnamese withdrawal, the experience of recent days in Namibia is a warning of the problems that an inadequate UN force must face in any situation where a real power struggle is still occurring.

The Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, backed by substantial Soviet arms supplies,

has been the chief sticking point between the U.S.S.R. and China, which has supported the Khmer Rouge. The May 15 summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping now has a far greater chance of yielding some real progress. An improvement in relations would augur well for an easing of international tension in general, and would in turn enhance the possibilities of a peaceful resolution to the Cambodian dilemma.

—AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW (Sydney).

A Challenge for Pakistan

The central issue [between India and Pakistan] is nuclear arms. Rajiv Gandhi says his country has the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons in a matter of weeks, though many experts say an Indian nuclear device could be battle-ready within a day, if one is not already assembled. Benazir Bhutto promises in Pakistan claims that her country does not possess the means or materials to produce a nuclear bomb, although a growing dossier of evidence contradicts that. A prudent step would be to couch her country's nuclear prowess in the same terms as India's: New Delhi claims to possess "peaceful" nuclear devices. That admission would at least pave the way for serious arms control talks and much needed regulatory measures in the region. It would also serve as a clear indication that Miss Bhutto will not let traditional prejudices derail the opportunity that now exists for an Indian-Pakistani rapprochement.

—THE BANGKOK POST.

Focus First on the Scandal of Lebanon

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON — Anyone who is seriously concerned about peace in the Middle East must focus first on the plight of desperate, tragic, neglected Lebanon, once the only democracy in this region of violence and autocracy.

Anyone who is optimistic about the capacities of the United Nations to end the conflict or keep peace in the region, or its capacities to act fairly and effectively on questions involving Arab aggression, must first consider the case of Lebanon.

Anyone advising the people of Israel to rely on the "international community" for protection against invasion and occupation by a hostile neighbor must first take into account what has happened, and is happening, to Lebanon.

Lebanon is the tragic victim of a brutal Syrian occupation, compounded by internal divisions and conflict. Syria's mortars pound Christian Beirut, leaving behind destruction and death. Syria's target is Lebanese independence. Its goal is power. Its method is to destroy the country's economic base and terrorize its population with artillery batteries and rocket launchers.

There are 40,000 to 50,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon serving President Hafez Assad's dream of a "greater Syria." Lebanon is the frontier of Mr. Assad's imperial adventure. His army rules in the Bekaa Valley. From this valley Iranian Hezbollah operates, seizing hostages, destroying opponents. From this valley the suicide bombers went forth in the truck that murdered 241 U.S. marines as they slept. From this valley terrorists went forth who two years ago turned the streets of Paris into a battlefield.

Mr. Assad has used his base in the Bekaa to foment and exacerbate conflict in Lebanon between Lebanese Christians and Muslims, conservatives and radicals, Shiite and Sunni Muslims — all of whom not so long ago lived together in peace and mutual tolerance. From the Bekaa, Mr. Assad's armies deprive the government of Lebanon of authority and its peace.

Syrians are not the only unwelcome foreign guests in Lebanon. Various PLO factions have infiltrated the south of Lebanon, from where they make war against Israel. And Israeli troops guard a self-declared security zone inside Lebanon — to prevent guerrilla infiltration of Israel's northern border. All these foreign forces abuse Lebanon's sovereignty and right to self-government.

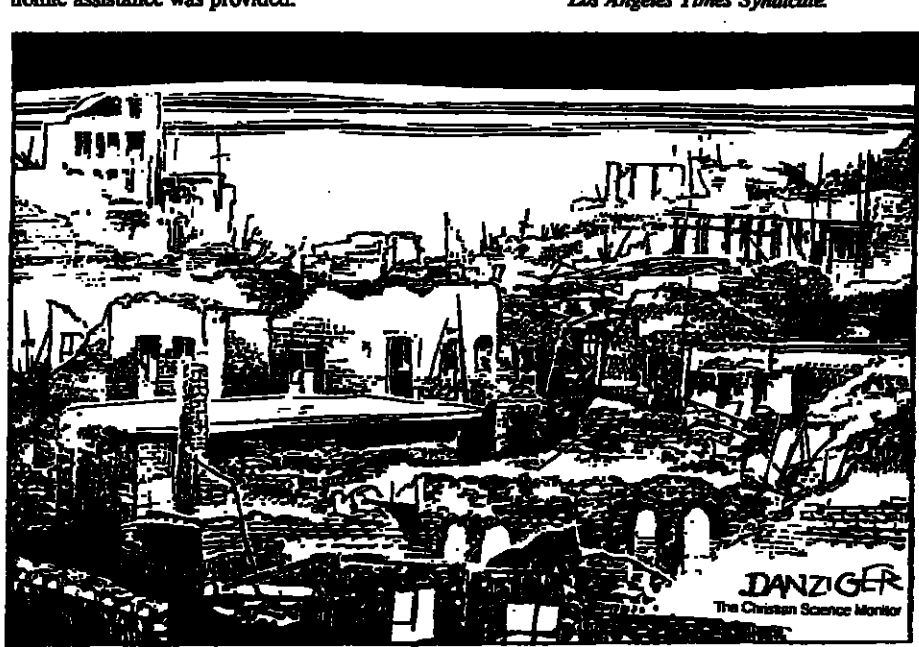
But the events of 1982 made clear that Israel can break the PLO's power in Lebanon and that Israeli troops will withdraw when hostile forces are removed from the south. It is Syria that stays and seeks to conquer.

The United Nations Security Council does not even demand Syrian withdrawal. Such is the power of the Arab states, bloc politics, the Soviet bloc and European cynicism that the Security Council cannot muster the will (or the votes) to request the withdrawal of Syria from Lebanon (or the withdrawal of Libya from Chad). The same countries which met at 3 A.M. to call repeatedly for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon in 1982 have never even asked Mr. Assad to respect Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Syria's active membership in the Arab bloc, the Soviet bloc, the Islamic conference and the nonaligned movement helped paralyze the Security Council. The desire of France and Britain for good relations with Arab governments neutralizes those two members of the Security Council. China votes with the nonaligned. The Soviet Union supports its allies and clients, which include Syria, Libya and the PLO.

These are not the only harsh lessons learned in 1982. The events of that year demonstrated the limits of Western commitment to the well-being of fundamentally defenseless Lebanese people.

There is a good deal of genuine sympathy for Lebanon in the West, especially in France, which has longstanding ties with the Lebanese Christian community. Therefore, in 1982, when the democracies were unable or unwilling to assist through the Security Council, France, Britain, Italy and the United States formed a multinational peacekeeping force to assist in the construction of an independent, sovereign, democratic Lebanon. Many commitments were made to the Lebanese government and substantial economic assistance was provided.



Eastern Europe: Soon Fit for Ordinary Mortals?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There was a very striking episode of imperial nostalgia — or was it more nostalgia? — in Vienna last weekend when the last emperor of the Austro-Hungarian empire, Zita, was buried. Rather to the surprise of everyone, it proved to be an event greatly noted in Hungary and German-speaking Europe as well.

Today they would all like the good old days back, but the empire is not going to come back.

as in Austria, and even in republican and socialist France.

The Habsburg empire has become popular again, for its lost glories but also for the political lesson which it is thought able to offer to a Central Europe that has known little but disaster since the empire collapsed, and also to a Western Europe looking for new forms of multinational political organization.

Zita was born in Spain, a Bourbon. In 1911 married Charles of Austria, nephew of the emperor, Francis Joseph. The pope said of her, "She will become empress, alas for her." He was right. Francis Joseph's son and heir, Francis Ferdinand, was assassinated at Sarajevo in 1914, and when Francis Joseph died in 1916, in the midst of the world war, Charles became emperor.

He tried to arrange a separate peace with the allied powers, but they

wanted an end to Austro-Hungary. Woodrow Wilson was committed to the idea that postwar peace could be safe only if all the individual nationalities of Central Europe became independent nations. France wanted the empire broken up because it was

course — and was very intelligent, and eventually we all sang the national anthem together, with tears in our eyes, and I am sure that if we could we would have elected him king on the spot — the Communists included."

In 1984 the Czech novelist Milan Kundera wrote a celebrated description of Habsburg Europe, "Mittel Europa," as a part of Western civilization which has been "kidnapped, displaced and brainwashed (yet) nevertheless insists on defending its identity." He said that even its revolutions saw a "happy marriage of culture and life, of creative achievement and popular participation."

Vienna's end-of-century civilization — Schindler, Schoenberg, Mahler, Kokoschka, Klimt, Freud, Musil, etc. — was the subject of an influential book by Carl E. Schorske of Princeton in 1980, and a brilliant exhibition of pre-1914 Vienna's art and manner of living was later staged in Vienna, subsequently traveling to New York and Paris.

This spring a splendid analytical portrait of Budapest in 1900 is being published by the Hungarian-American historian John Lukacs. Budapest is a city with as good a claim as Vienna to having formed the modern consciousness, producing not only artists but the nuclear physicists Eugene Wigner, John von Neumann, Leo Szilard and Edward Teller.

Nationalism is what chiefly de-

stroyed the Habsburg system, the nationalisms of Hungarians, Czechs, Croats and the others, all against one another. Mr. Lukacs quotes a conservative's judgment made after the empire collapsed: "The trouble [was that] to be nationalistic you had to be anti-Austrian."

The world was made to see Austro-Hungary as "the prison of nations." President Wilson's doctrine of national self-determination was simply an American liberal's response to what the West was being told by the intellectuals, journalists and politicians of the Habsburg lands. The Habsburgs themselves, of course, reacted foolishly, and Germany pressed them to subordinate the non-German elements of their empire to the German.

Today they would all like the good old days back. Croats and Slovaks would rejoin a reconstituted Austro-Hungarian system, in a flash, abandoning Yugoslavia. Czech intellectuals praise a paternalistic civilization that Czech intellectuals did so much to destroy.

But the empire is not going to come back. Its people were too proud, too selfish, too blind, too cruel to one another, to keep it when they had it. Even after the world war, when the empire was gone, they went on maligning one another and quarreling over territory — until Hitler and Stalin put an end to it.

Tradition was observed when Zita was taken to the burial crypt in Vienna where the other Habsburgs lie. She was not admitted as Empress of Austria, Queen of Hungary and of Bohemia, Princess of Bourbon-Parme, etc., nor as plain Empress Zita — the friars refused to open the door. On the third try she was let in as Zita, an ordinary mortal and a sinner.

Perhaps it does not press things too far to see in this the political, or moral, lesson that the Habsburg peoples fail to respect. The people of the empire were not content with ordinary mortality and eventually destroyed what they had.

Western Europe does seem to have learned the lesson. The last 40 years have been characterized by a sober respect for ordinary mortality. Meanwhile, in the other Europe, the Cold War placed matters in abeyance. The Cold War, though, is now ending.

International Herald Tribune.
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The Whole Planet Is an Exxon Valdez

By Bill McKibben

JOHNSBURG, New York — Oil whipped by the wind to such a froth that it blows into the trees along the beaches. Oil directly in the path of a giant run of salmon. Oil — millions of gallons — blotting the blue whiteness of Prince William Sound like an enormous, oozing shadow. The structure of the Alaskan spill sickened all who saw them.

But say that Joseph J. Hazzardwood had steered his ship straight — say that his oil had reached its destination safely and had been burned in power plants and car engines. The 11 million gallons (41.5 million liters) of oil lost in the wreck of the Exxon Valdez would have released into the atmosphere about 60 million pounds (27,000 metric tons) of carbon in the form of carbon dioxide.

The atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide, which by virtue of its molecular structure traps the sun's heat, is increasing at a rate of about 1.5 parts per million annually. Some time in the next century there will be twice as much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere as there was before the Industrial Revolution.

In other words, there is another oil slick. It spreads out above us every second of the day. And it threatens us just as surely as the leaking Exxon Valdez crude threatens the salmon.

This carbon dioxide is not pollution in the normal sense of that word. After almost two decades of work, American automakers have managed to make engines that remove 96 percent of the pollutants: carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen. (The last traces, the experts say, will be almost impossible to erase.) But such "clean burning" motors produce no less carbon dioxide than the engine on a Model T Ford. There is no way to burn oil (or coal or natural gas) without releasing carbon dioxide.



When cars will not burn gasoline. But while an electric car will not give off carbon dioxide, if it is charged up with juice from an oil-burning electric plant it still adds to the greenhouse effect. And if it is powered by a coal-fired generating station, it may make the problem worse, for coal gives off more carbon dioxide than oil.

So the greenhouse effect is not the result of something going wrong. It does not stem from drunken sailors, inadequate emergency planning or a reef in the wrong place. It is harder to deal with than that because it is just a result of normal life.

And it can't be cleaned up with absorbent booms or lasers or chemical dispersants or any of the other tools they are trying to use in Alaska. Once carbon dioxide is in the atmosphere, a large portion of it will stay for dozens of years, warming the earth. Only by using less energy, and quickly figuring out cleaner ways to generate it, can we help.

When you look at pictures from Alaska, remember this: The ship that is our planet has a gaping hole in its side, and carbon dioxide is pouring out.

The writer is author of "The End of Nature," a forthcoming book on the greenhouse effect. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Japanese Just Say No To Drugs

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — How do the Japanese manage to avoid the problem that bedevils every other large industrialized and democratic country — the drug epidemic?

From that question comes the obvious answer: One. Can we learn anything at all from their experience and techniques? In Tokyo last week, I spoke to Japanese police and narcotics officers, customs surveillance experts and foreign specialists. It turned out to be no unsolvable mystery. The East is scrutable.

On the face of it, Japan seems fully qualified to join the United States as a drug basket case. There is plenty of loose money around, more leisure, and young people are challenging some of their parents' attitudes and traditional values.

What is more, Japan is no innocent paradise. Millions of Japanese men drink themselves stupid every night, taking the long road home. The country is heaven for liver doctors.

During World War II, kamikaze pilots, combat troops and even exhausted war plant workers received shots of methamphetamine, speed, to make life — or death — bearable. Large stockpiles were left over and sold on a drug black market.

But now the total number of drug-related arrests annually is only about 25,000. There are 250,000 addicts, mostly users of methamphetamine. That is for the entire country — 123 million people. In New York City alone, 87,679 drug-related arrests were made in 1988, and there are about 600,000 addicts — mostly hooked on crack and other forms of cocaine.

Japanese police have fewer legal investigative tools than American police. There is no power of electronic surveillance, including wiretaps; no army of informers created by plea-bargaining deals. There are no undercover agents.

Japanese cops do have certain advantages. Their society has not seen fit to adopt a particular detail of Western culture — putting semiautomatic assault rifles into the hands of criminals.

And what happens to Japanese pushers or drug users when they are caught is that they go to jail. The number of people arrested for drug offenses is about the same as the number imprisoned — no suspended sentence or plea bargaining.

The certainty of punishment is Japan's major deterrent. In part it is possible because of detention and trial regulations that would violate American standards of civil liberties. The jails are extremely unpleasant — cold and sparse, rigidly disciplined, with silence enforced. Prison "rehabilitation" programs are based on cold-turkey withdrawal. Prisoners have rights, but not a whole lot of them.

But it seemed to me in Tokyo that for Americans to use civil liberties as the excuse for frantically pushing drug criminals back on the street was one more rationalization. Even within its own legal values, American society refuses to make the commitment for enough money for the police, courts, jails or prison camps to make imprisonment a convincing threat — or for anti-drug therapy and education.

The basic answer to the mystery of Japanese anti-drug efforts is not simply jails. It was a decision by Japanese society, when the drug danger and arrests sharply mounted in the 1960s and '70s, that the selling and nonmedical use of drugs were no longer acceptable — not at any level by anybody.

Taken over several years, the decision of the nation — family, schools, legislators, budget makers, courts — was that drug pushers were akin to murderers and invariably should receive long sentences. Drug users were also to be considered criminal and usually imprisoned. Zero social acceptance, zero rationalization.

It was not part of Shintoism or emperor worship or other exotic Oriental motivations that Westerners like to trot out when the Japanese do something especially sensible. It simply was a new social consensus, growing out of an acute, recognized danger.

Taken in the United States, the decision would still leave Americans with huge problems that the Japanese do not face — widespread poverty, illiteracy, teen-age pregnancy, family disintegration, homelessness.

But the Japanese national consensus was the fundamental take-off point for fighting drugs. And it was no more mysterious than when the United States finally came to the consensus, say, that rape, or sexual abuse of children, or mass lynching were outside the range of tolerable behavior.

That was not so very long ago. The Japanese are one important, self-serving consensus ahead of us. The real mystery is us.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1839: Trade With Russia

MOSCOW — An English company having recently obtained the right to free trading on the Tenisei, the members of the Stock Exchange here have signed a petition to the Czar asking that it be revoked. On the other hand, the Government is considering the advisability of opening the Petchora, the Obi, the Tenisei, the Lena and other great Russian rivers to foreign trading ships.

1914: Navy Bans Liquor

NEW YORK — The order of Mr. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, abolishing entirely the use of liquor aboard ships of the navy appeals to the country's sense of the ridiculous. The Administration is cartooned from Atlantic to Pacific. In Washington, Mr. Daniels' order is the subject of animated discussion, the weight of sentiment opposing the Secretary's effort to make water the official naval beverage.

1939: Albania Invaded

PARIS — Italian troops, variously estimated at between 35,000 and 100,000, landed at all the Albanian ports yesterday [April 7] and began the occupation of Albania. Despite desperate resistance the four principal ports, Durazzo, Valona, Santi Giovanni di Medua and Santi Quaranta were occupied by the Italians shortly after noon. Last night the Italians advanced ten miles into the interior, where the Albanians were fighting their ground inch by inch. King Zog called upon all Albanians to resist the invaders "to the last drop of blood."

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	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WasteB	6567	84	79	84	+ 1/2
TexAir	6309	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
WDPH	6292	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
Fruit	6213	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
AmTech	5850	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
TechCy	5590	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/2
DwG	5476	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
Intach	5238	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
HomeSh	5174	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/2
ENSCO	5115	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/2
WorlC	2173	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/2
Lioni	1791	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/2
Instrnt	1487	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/2
WELB, DFF	1115	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
Dillard	1298	55 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Change
330.59	329.70	330.59	+ 8.51

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

United Press International

(Continued on next left-hand page)

Dollar Ends Higher After March Jobless Data

banks would strongly oppose any moves to push the dollar above 1.38 DM and 133 yen.

In the communiqué issued after the Group of Seven meeting last weekend, the major industrialized nations said a dollar rise that undermined adjustment efforts, or an excessive decline, would be counterproductive. The Bank of Japan subsequently sold dollars against the yen for the first time since 1985.

The G-7 statement was effective, and may be so for a while before a batch of U.S. economic figures next week," said Hiroshi Ikeda, foreign-exchange manager at Industrial Bank of Japan in London.

Dealers added that dollar purchases by institutional investors, particularly by the Japanese at about 131.75 yen, may continue to prevent the dollar falling below the 130 yen level at about 131.60 yen and 1.8650 DM.

They said the markets would look carefully at U.S. economic indicators for March, which are to be

ers, and the National Association of Manufacturers, are also forming study groups and hiring lobbyists to address the issue.

Mr. Bentsen, who has just returned from Brussels with colleagues on the finance panel, said there were more than 2,000 consultants, mostly from American business groups, in the EC capital.

Mr. Bentsen said he did not envision new legislation to deal with any of the European developments because last year's Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, for which he was largely responsible, gave the president wide powers to retaliate against unfair barriers.

Should the 12 EC nations coordinate their regulations, a \$4 trillion market would result, serving 320 million people.

While in the long run this standardization is expected to bring greater efficiencies for business, Mr. Bentsen was expressing U.S. concern that it could increase barriers against U.S. exports and worsen the trade deficit.

Of particular concern are moves toward defining local content, in which a certain percentage of labor and parts would have to come from Europe to qualify for trade privileges within the bloc, he said.

(Continued from first finance page)

Indonesia and others had demanded provisions to protect their country from becoming dependent on food imports.

It was unclear how that demand was met, but one official said the issue had been settled.

Although the apparent resolution of the farm-subsidies dispute removed the thorniest problem from the talks, officials warned that other, potentially serious disputes remained outstanding on Friday.

On patents, the United States and industrialized nations in general want intellectual property protected by its inclusion in GATT

Third World textile producers, meanwhile, want abolition of the long-standing Multifiber Arrangement, which allows developed countries to restrict imports of cheaper foreign goods.

GATT officials and U.S. and other delegates said there was no big problem with setting a general negotiating objective for safeguarding trademarks and patents to protect a threatened domestic industry.

GATT provides the framework for the current Uruguay Round of negotiations which began in November 1986, with a deadline of Dec. 31, 1990, for an overall agreement on trade liberalization.

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Table with multiple columns listing various financial instruments, including bonds, equities, and derivatives, along with their respective values and currencies. The table is organized into several sections, likely representing different market segments or geographical regions.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

Line	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Hg	Low	High	100	1000
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Capitalism Are B Privat

By [illegible]

LIBSON — The government's decision to privatize the telecommunications sector is a step in the right direction. The telecommunications sector is a natural candidate for privatization because it is a competitive industry. The telecommunications sector is a natural candidate for privatization because it is a competitive industry. The telecommunications sector is a natural candidate for privatization because it is a competitive industry.

Deflation Concern Over a return rising inflation

By Peter [illegible]

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Eucalypt

By Peter [illegible]

LIBSON — The government's decision to privatize the telecommunications sector is a step in the right direction. The telecommunications sector is a natural candidate for privatization because it is a competitive industry. The telecommunications sector is a natural candidate for privatization because it is a competitive industry. The telecommunications sector is a natural candidate for privatization because it is a competitive industry.

Modernizing in Portugal

Capital Markets Are Bracing for Privatization

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — Portugal's capital markets are bracing themselves for a flood of privatization issues, which will pour millions of dollars into state coffers and, if successful, breathe new life into the country's two stock exchanges, still languishing after the October 1987 crash.

According to Ministry of Finance estimates, the state will earn more than \$26 million from the sale of state assets in the privatizations due to take place this year. The windfall will start with the sale, due this month, of a 49 percent stake in the northern-based brewery Unicer-Union Cervejira SA. Other planned sell-offs include the state-owned Banco Totta e Acores SA and the giant polyester producer, EPSP-Empresa de Polimeros de Sines SA.

In advance of further denationalization, the government has approved changes to the structure of two other major state enterprises.

One is to split the posts and telecommunications monopoly CTT-TLP, Correios e Telecomunicações de Portugal. TLP will become a limited liability company in which the state will retain a majority stake prior to a sell-off of 49 percent of the total capacity, currently valued at \$356 million. A similar reorganization will occur at the state oil monopoly, Petrolgal-Petroleos de Portugal EP, with current capital of \$262 million.

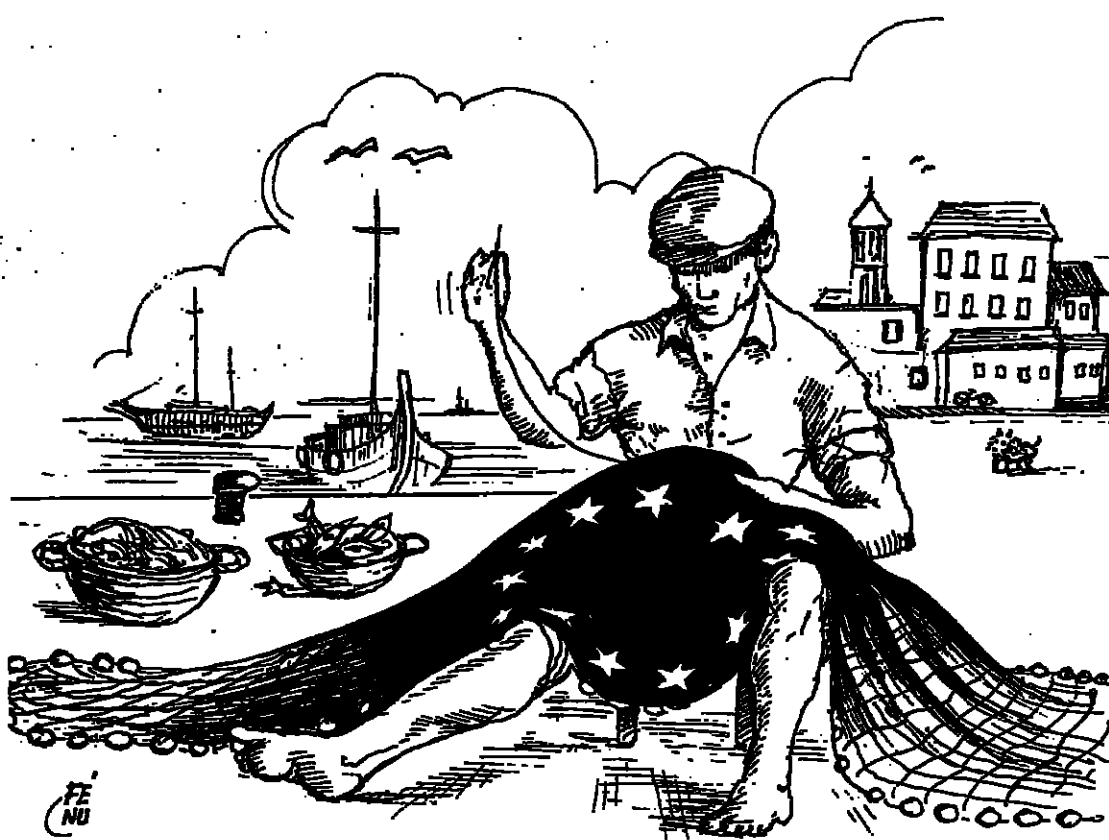
Fernando Faria de Oliveira, secretary of state for the treasury, said 80 percent of the income from the sale of state assets will be used for the early redemption of public debt. The remainder will be allocated to increasing the capital resources of those companies and institutions that remain in government hands.

Government sources said the privatization process is likely to last 12 to 15 years. Most of the 68 state-owned enterprises, which are in practically all sectors of the economy, will be denationalized.

There are also more than 100 state-participating companies. Among these, the state is majority shareholder in 73. The government estimates that each sell-off operation, from the start of valuation to share placement, will take between 10 to 12 months. Several processes may run simultaneously, however. Operations will be spaced out to allow the stock markets to digest the offers.

The center-right Social Democrat government, elected in July 1987, launched its first privatization issue, scheduled for April 26, with the partial sell-off of Unicer. The launch coincides with the 15th anniversary of the leftist 1974 revolution, which brought about the nationalization of 53 percent of fixed investment, or some 800 firms of all sizes. The burden of this sector has been a major contributor to the growth of Portugal's current \$16.1 billion foreign debt.

The size of this debt and the government's difficulties in financing it are behind a series of economic restrictions, aimed at dampening consumer spending, that were intro-



duced in mid-March by Finance Minister Miguel Cadilhe. Bankers said the measures were an admission that the government had failed to bring public-sector spending under control.

"The public sector, whose losses created and swelled the \$32 billion public debt, is directly responsible for 3 to 4 percent of Portugal's annual inflation," said Alfredo de Sousa, a Lisbon rating expert. Economists say that until

Operations will allow markets to digest the offers.

most of the sector is sold off or drastically pruned, controlling Portuguese inflation and money supply will be problematic.

Analysts said the latest restrictive measures would eat into the booming profits reported by listed consumer goods companies.

The government is facing one significant obstacle to its denationalization and capital market rejuvenation plans — huge compensation claims from dispossessed previous owners.

About 137,000 businessmen and shareholders are demanding \$14 billion compensation. The claims concern indemnities at today's prices, for private businesses, factories, farms and service industries seized in the aftermath of the coup.

The government in 1977 established a two billion escudo (\$12.7 million) ceiling for such claims and has been settling with 28-year compensation bonds bearing sliding yields from 13 to 2.5 percent.

With many of the businesses coming up for denationalization, the dispossessed are demanding a slice of the cake. Brokers, bankers and investment advisers agree the share markets are fundamental to attracting further foreign investment, which, in turn, thrives on flexible finance instruments. But there appears to be some confusion in official circles about the role of the financial system.

Helen Gray de Castro, a partner in the financial consulting house Deca SA, says: "The government has no overall concept of what the financial system should look like. It has adopted a piecemeal approach, giving market operators confusing signals. One problem is the lack of clear distinction between commercial banking and merchant banking. More specialization is needed and the legislative framework needs to be more flexible. New capital market instruments take time to appear because each change has to be legislated. In Spain, on the other hand, an overall investment package encourages all sorts of innovation."

Liquidity and settlement have been among the operation-

Continued on page 17

Freer Economy Linke To Continued Growth

By Peter Wise

LISBON — After three years of calm, Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva's bid to re-discover a European vocation for Portugal is veering into rough times as political and adverse economic currents buffet his center-right government.

Faith in the prime minister's leadership, unwavering when his Social Democrat Party was re-elected with an unprecedented overall parliamentary majority in 1987, has dimmed even among ardent supporters, as businessmen and professional classes join the left-wing opposition in questioning the pace and direction of many reforms.

At the same time, the powerful tide of economic growth sweeping Portugal forward has produced a surge of inflation that threatens to slow the country's advance toward modernization, requiring restrictive measures to set the economy back on a course of controlled expansion.

"Cavaco Silva is like a captain who has shut himself in his cabin with his charts after convincing every one he knows the route to El Dorado," said João Cravinho, economic affairs spokesman for the opposition Socialist Party. "Now the going is getting harder, people are beginning to wonder if he really has a map to follow."

Resistance to reforms that affect almost every sector of Portuguese society and impatience for promised prosperity are contributing to what opponents describe as a loss of direction. They point to a marked dip in the government's popularity as evidence. A recent poll showed the potential Social Democrat vote had dropped to 41 percent from just under 50 percent at the last election, while Mr. Cavaco Silva's popularity rating had fallen from 51 to 39 percent.

For the prime minister, the polls indicate no more than a midterm swing away from the government, a tendency new to a country where, in all probability, this executive will be the first to survive a full four-year term since the 1974 revolution. Mr. Cavaco Silva's resolve to press ahead with his policies as planned appears undiminished.

"We are making our way firmly forward toward a more efficient and competitive economy; a more creative and enterprising society; a freer, more modern country, without being perturbed by those who would like Portugal to turn back to the past," or hurry forward too fast, he said in a recent speech.

The course the 49-year-old prime minister has been steering since he first came to office in October 1985 centers on rapid economic expansion and industrial development to enable Portugal to withstand competition from its Common Market partners within the single European market planned for 1992.

International conditions and political stability have produced four years of growth.

Progress so far has been remarkable. Favorable international conditions and confidence inspired by political stability have produced four years of growth at double the average European rate. Unemployment has been virtually halved to six percent, one of the lowest levels in Europe, and inflation has fallen from 30 percent to below 10 percent.

European Community funds are crucial to modernization. More than \$2 billion in EC grants have flowed into Portugal since it joined the EC in 1986. Up to \$9 billion more, including cash for special programs to aid industry, agriculture and education, will be made available over the next five years. Economists estimate that EC aid could be adding more than one percentage point a year to economic growth.

"No previous government has enjoyed such room for maneuver," said Mr. Cravinho. "Community finances have almost tripled the investment funds available to the executive."

But the gulf separating Portugal from its European partners remains immense. Industrial and farming productivity is a third of European levels. Inadequate infrastructure impedes progress. State domination of the economy and slow-moving bureaucracy stifle enterprise.

"Most of Europe can afford to walk," a U.S. automobile company executive in Lisbon commented on approaches to the single market, "but Portugal will have to run all the way."

Barring mishaps such as a sharp rise in oil prices or a significant downturn in world trade, a relatively lively pace of development looks assured over the next five years as public and private capital is channeled into reviving Portugal's outmoded industries and providing the communications, technical support and training to make them competitive.

Far-reaching sectorial reforms, including an ambitious privatization program, are beginning to ease

Continued on page 17

Deflationary Mix Cools the Boom

Concern grows over a return to rising inflation.

By Peter Wise

LISBON — Eager crowds are emptying Lisbon supermarket shelves at a speed that gives new meaning to the expression "fast-moving consumer goods," cars, costing the average worker at least three years' wages, are selling almost twice as fast as two years ago. And once-staid companies are investing record sums in advertising as the Portuguese discover they were born to shop.

The country has been on an unprecedented spending spree since 1986 when rapid growth released consumer energies pent up during 12 years of economic instability following the 1974 revolution. Private consumption has grown more over the past three years than in the previous decade.

But as concern grows over a return to rising inflation, which reached an annual average of 10.3 percent in February, and the pressure of imported consumer goods on a gaping \$5.9 billion trade gap, the government has decided that the shopping boom has to stop.

A package of deflationary measures, sharply reducing the availability of credit to the private sector and setting tough restrictions on credit purchases of cars and other consumer durables, came into effect April 3 with the aim of preventing one of Europe's fastest-growing economies from overheating. A major differential in inflation with the rest of the European Community would expose Portugal to serious risks when controls over capital movements are abolished.

"We have to reassert control over inflation and our external accounts to ensure the solid growth of production, investment and employment," said Finance Minister Miguel Cadilhe.

Mr. Cadilhe is seeking the right mix of policies to allow Portugal to develop fast enough to close the gap separating the country from the rest of Europe without returning to spiraling inflation and balance-of-payments crises.

The blend he has chosen does not please

everyone. Frustrated automobile producers are calling for the suspension of the measures, which they estimate could reduce this year's forecast sales of 200,000 cars by more than 30 percent. Bankers are disappointed by what they see as a further delay in the planned liberalization of the financial system.

Criticized by opponents as late, uncoordinated and punitive of individual sectors, the restrictions are, nevertheless, widely acknowledged as essential to moderate soaring consumption. The package, designed to temper the rate of growth rather than halt expansion altogether, falls far short of the drastic austerity measures bitterly remembered from Portugal's economic crisis of 1983-1985.

"We are now fortunately in a position to cool down the economy without running any risk of recession," said Miguel Beza, a board member of the Bank of Portugal. "In 1985, we worried about the possibility of an external accounts crisis the next day and edging down inflation from 20 percent. Today we are concerned with the outlook in two or three years' time and, rightly, become very worried when

Continued on page 16

Eucalyptus War: A Case of Jobs

By Peter Collis

LISBON — Two thousand or so angry farm workers and small farm owners made the headlines in Portugal recently when, just as the Day of the Tree was about to be celebrated everywhere, they attempted to destroy a plantation of eucalyptus seedlings in the locality of Valpaços, in the dirt-poor region of Trás-os-Montes.

With television cameras recording the battle, the protesters were charged and routed by armed National Republican Guardsmen on horseback in a scene reminiscent of pre-revolutionary Russia. By the time the dust settled, there were several bruised heads and the uncomfortable feeling that there was a situation without any easy solution.

The farmers' action was supported by the Portuguese Greens Party and by a national environmentalist group called Quercus, but the environment was not the main issue. The protest was the latest and most spectacular of a series of rebellions by local people against the planting of eucalyptus trees — the eucalyptus war, as it has come to be called — and it had more to do with jobs and a way of life than with ecology.

The 161-hectare (396-acre) plantation where the battle took place is typical of the sort of development that has caused Portugal's eucalyptus war. Its purpose is to provide wood for the booming paper pulp industry. The previous owner, taking advantage of an EC subsidy plan designed to encourage the reduction of olive trees in the community, ripped out everything on his land and sold it bare to the Soporcel cellulose company. It was then planted with fast-growing eucalyptus seedlings, although the local people claim that assurances were given them that fruit trees would also be planted.

In macroeconomic terms, the idea seems to make sense. The estate had been largely given



Farms are small; only 7 percent have tractors.

over to olive trees, and there is a glut of olive oil in the community. The cultivation of olives under the conditions prevalent in Portuguese agriculture is only marginally profitable. The paper pulp or cellulose paste industry, on the other hand, is one of Portugal's biggest foreign currency earners, and it has an insatiable appetite for the long-fibered eucalyptus wood. In

addition, the eucalyptus is ready for harvesting eight years after planting.

Herculano Pombo, one of the two Greens Party deputies in the 250-seat Portuguese parliament, outlines the other side of the story. "An olive grove gives employment to whole families," he says. "A eucalyptus plantation may provide jobs in the factory, which is usually some distance away, and it may be profitable for the country as a whole, but it does practically nothing for the local community. The eucalyptus is an alien tree. The olive is part of our national culture. The traditional crops like cork and olive oil create local employment; it is vital that they should be defended."

Portuguese ecologists like Mr. Pombo, many of whom view the spread of the eucalyptus as the country's gravest environmental problem, have an apocalyptic vision of the future in which the interior of Portugal has become a forest of eucalyptus trees feeding the pulp mills on the coast. And they do not think the vision is too far from fact. They estimate that over 500,000 hectares have been planted with the trees already and that much more planting is planned. They say that 200,000 olive trees are estimated to have been uprooted in the Valpaços region alone.

For those who dislike the tree as much as the ecologists do, there may be some cause for alarm. Four cellulose paste companies operate in Portugal. The largest, Portocel, is a state-owned company. Soporcel, the company that owns the Valpaços plantation, is Anglo-Portuguese. A British company, Wiggins Teape, owns 45 percent of its equity. Camis is another Anglo-Portuguese firm in which the British have a majority holding, and the fourth is Celbi, a Portuguese majority-owned firm.

Altogether, the four firms consume something like 5 million cubic meters of wood annually. But Portugal's production capacity at the moment is a little more than 4 million

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Modernizing in Portugal / A Special Report



A clothing cooperative factory in Coimbra.

Industry Sees Design as Key To Post-1992 Competition

By Peter Collis

LISBON — The doomsday scenario for Portuguese industry after European Community barriers fall goes something like this: By 1995, domestic manufacturers, unable to compete with imports in quality and price, and lacking the financial means to develop and expand, have either sold out to foreigners with superior expertise and resources or are scraping together a living by making traditional, low-tech products that the more developed EC countries have long since given up trying to produce.

The extraction industry, excluding the small and not very efficient coal mines, is almost entirely in the hands of two or three multinational groups. In the services sector, things are better, but even here foreigners are skimming off some of the cream, having bought heavily into the tourist boom.

It is the job of Tomas Taveira, an architect, to help ensure that doomsday never arrives in the manufacturing industry. He is in charge of developing a government-backed project called the Centro de Designo Portugues, the Portuguese design center. Its goal is to improve and promote industrial design in Portugal in order to make Portuguese goods competitive enough to stand on their own in post-1992 market conditions.

Mr. Taveira, 51, who is becoming almost as well-known for his engagingly unusual furniture designs as he is for being the author of some of Lisbon's most striking architecture, is starting virtually from scratch. As he sees it, in fact, industrial design barely exists in Portugal.

"We have maybe two or three good industrial designers," he says, "but they work at other professions most of the time. They only work part-time on design. Look at our textile industry. Out of, say, 600 clothing manufacturers, only 20 are working with their own designs."

To start, the Portuguese design center will concentrate on training designers and improving existing Portuguese design schools. Mr. Taveira's program, already approved by the minister of industry, in-

cludes the creation of a graduate course in industrial design, grants, prizes and other promotional encouragement.

"We have to attract people," says Mr. Taveira. "We have to create 4,000 designers in the next 10 years, revolutionize the attitude toward industrial design in Portugal."

Mr. Taveira believes that one of the key priorities of the project should be to establish a bridge between what he describes as Portugal's "untapped pool of imagination" and an industrial system that has so far shown little interest in tapping it.

"The trouble is that ordinarily, Portuguese industrialists and managers don't have the special training or awareness that would enable them to appreciate the importance of design — and this is bad, of course. There are people doing fantastic things, beautiful things — jewelry, furniture, ceramics — but they aren't in touch with industry and industry isn't aware of them either," he says.

For Portugal's minister of industry, Luis Mira Amaral, the project will play a vital role in his plans for modernizing what he concedes is an extremely vulnerable industrial structure. "We have often only managed to sell our products abroad on a low price basis," he says, "and we must break away from this. We must sell on other factors. The better the design of the products, the less dependent they will be on the low price factor, and this is why we have given high priority to this project."

"For instance, we have certain traditional industries such as textiles, footwear, wooden furniture, in which the quality of the products is excellent, but not the design."

The government is hoping to tap into EC development funds to help cover the estimated 7 billion escudos (\$46 million) the design center will cost to set up and run for the first three years.

Finally, however, the institution is expected to be largely self-supporting. "We are going to work in close collaboration with industry," says Mr. Taveira, "and we intend to sell our services, of course."

PETER COLLIS is a journalist based in Lisbon.

Accord Tempers Trade Unions' Rivalry

LISBON — Relations between Portugal's two national labor organizations had been hostile for so long that there was some surprise when the two announced, early in March, that they saw eye to eye — or nearly so — on a wide range of labor issues and had signed an agreement to that effect.

Members of the government, Prime Minister Antonio Cavaco Silva included, tended to be skeptical about the development while lauding the move toward more harmonious relations. But Mr. Cavaco Silva's Social Democrats, beset by a crescendo of strikes and wage claims, can hardly be welcomed an accord that seemed as if it might preface a potentially disruptive combination of forces just at a time when a little social peace would have come in handy.

The agreement in itself fell far short, in fact, of being government-shaking. And it didn't bind the Communist-led Confederaçao Geral dos Trabalhadores Portugueses (CGTP) and the Socialist and Social Democrat-led Uniao Geral de Trabalhadores (UGT) to any specific joint actions. What it did do, however, was certainly something of a landmark in the acrimonious world of Portuguese union politics. The accord established a common platform of politics, which included the restitution of purchasing power in salaries eroded by inflation, a shorter workweek, reform of the government's highly controversial tax program, pension revision, alteration of the newly passed labor laws and protections and guarantees for union activists in companies.

But what was most significant about the situation was that for the first time in their history, the two politically opposed union centrals seemed to be saying it was time to fight the bosses instead of each other.

"What you should ask yourself is why have they come to an understanding at this particular moment," Mr. Cavaco Silva told a national TV interviewer, rather darkly, when he was asked how the government saw this unusual alliance.

For the UGT leader, Jose Torres Couto, the answer is simple: *Perestroika*. "They were still dreaming of the dictatorship of the proletariat in those days," he says, recalling the cold war that ensued after UGT was formed in 1979. "Then, at a certain point, the Communists saw that their political objectives were at odds with the pluralistic system Portugal was going to adopt, whether they liked it or not, as a Western European country. CGTP had to adapt its strategies, its tactics, to this development. The romantic attitudes of revolutionary times simply gave way to good sense."

Manuel Lopes, a member of CGTP's executive committee and official spokesman for the Communist-led central, has a different view. "It's a natural evolution in which two organizations with different characteristics and different attitudes, but basically faced with the same problems, are forced to look for similar solutions," he says.

For Mr. Lopes, making peace with his organization's former enemy was guided to a large extent by the need to form a common front against increasingly well-organized

international employers. "The internationalization of the economy has obliged the union movement to consider collective solutions," he says. "It's the only way we can respond to the problems facing society today."

For the first time, the unions seemed to be saying it was time to fight the bosses instead of each other.

One has to go back to Portugal's 1974 revolution to understand how difficult this peace process has been for the two centrals. Union activity had been gradually increasing before the fall of the dictatorship, and when the end came, the Communist Party, the only organized opposition group, quickly moved in to take over the existing union structures and create others. All were taken into the fold of the Communist Party-controlled interministerial confederation.

The UGT central was formed by the Socialist Party and the Social Democrats in 1979 to counter this political hegemony on the labor front. The two parties saw the UGT as a democratic alternative to the CGTP, and their view was endorsed by a number of unions, most of which were in the services industry. The Communists saw it as a reactionary assault on the integrity of the union movement, and decried its lack of penetration in the blue-collar sector as evidence of its dubious credibility. The two sides remained there until the recent thaw.

With each central systematically denying the reliability of the other's figures, gauging the two organizations' relative support among workers has never been easy. According to Mr. Torres Couto, Portugal's 2 million or so unionized workers are divided more or less straight down the middle: 900,000 in UGT unions, about the same number in CGTP unions, and about 200,000 in independent unions.

CGTP's Manuel Lopes scoffs at the claim, but in a good-natured way. UGT and CGTP have been playing this particular numbers game for years. While he doesn't claim to know the total enrollment figures, he is certain that UGT's unions are nowhere near matching CGTP's in size. CGTP has 158 unions out of a total of about 300. In addition, there are another 70 or so independent unions, unaffiliated in either

central, which regularly support CGTP actions.

For the time being, one of the main concerns of both centrals is bound to be inflation, which is currently running close to 12 percent. Mr. Couto believes that a price and income agreement is a fundamental step in achieving control of the spiral that has kept real wages on an overall decline in Portugal in recent years. However, the 8 to 9.5 percent wage increase agreement he reached with the government at the start of the year, based on official forecasts of 6 percent annual inflation, had to be abandoned when employers refused to go along with either the inflation rate basis, which they considered to be too high, or a requirement that they should collect union dues from their employees at source.

As it turned out, inflation climbed well over government estimates, a development that seems to have seriously jeopardized any chance of another agreement involving UGT.

The government has quite clearly shown that it cannot control the inflationary processes at work in the economy, and within this framework of devaluation we for our part cannot see our way to reaching an agreement on incomes unless the government agrees to some sort of safeguard clause such as salary indexation," says Mr. Couto.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, however, is known to be firmly against indexation because he fears it would have a negative psychological effect on inflationary processes.

A still harder stand on salaries can be expected from CGTP, which has never placed any faith in an incomes accord with the government.

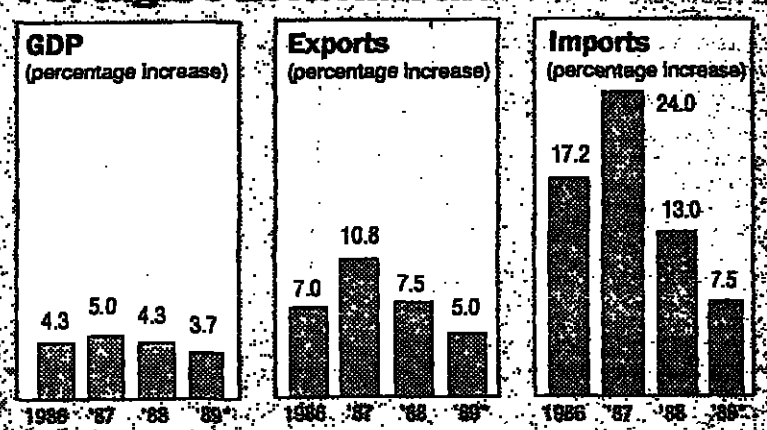
The government's new labor legislation governing individual dismissals and temporary hiring was finally given the presidential seal of approval in its sixth version and sent for official publication. Both UGT and CGTP are firmly opposed to the package, which had the distinction of displacing the employers' associations as much as the unions. In its most controversial point, the new legislation gives employers the right to dismiss a worker on objective economic grounds. Up to now the only grounds for individual dismissal allowed by law were disciplinary ones. Employers who needed to cut jobs had to try to do so under the regime of collective dismissals, a process that requires special justificatory procedures.

Mr. Couto thinks the employers' call to be allowed to cut a job for practical reasons has always been a red herring. "What some of them really want is to be free to fire workers on whatever grounds they please," he says. He points out that the minimum number for a collective dismissal operation in a small firm is only two workers.

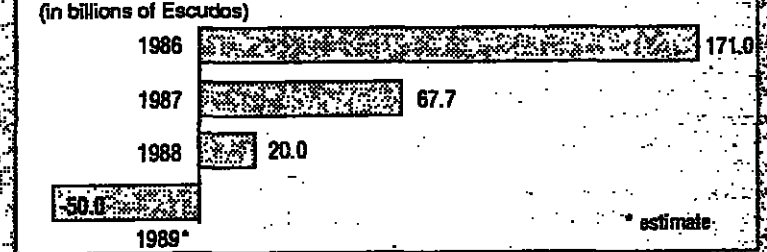
Employers, however, claim that the procedures involved in collective dismissals cases are so lengthy the process has usually been shunned as impractical.

Peter Collis

Portugal's Economic Indicators



Current Account Balance



Source: Business International

Fears of Inflation Slow Spending Spree

Continued from page 15

inflation starts climbing back toward 10 percent.

The change in perspective results from a startling transformation of Portugal's economic health. Since emerging from recession in 1985, the economy has expanded at an average of 4.2 percent a year, double the rate in the rest of the EC, and continued high growth at an annual average rate of around 3.5 percent is forecast for the next four years.

Investment in industry and infrastructure, stimulated by huge EC grants, is the main drive behind expansion, with fixed-capital growth increasing by an average of 14 percent a year since 1986. Unemployment has been halved to below 6 percent, with companies in the booming construction industry now finding difficulties in hiring workers.

The darkest shadow on Portugal's economic recovery is cast by a massive budget deficit and accumulated public debt. Progress has been made in reducing the budget deficit from 13.4 to 7.6 percent of gross domestic product over the past two years. But financing the debt continues to distort the financial system and contribute to inflation. An ambitious privatization program, to begin in earnest after the 1976 constitution barring denationalization is revised this summer, will relieve some of the pressure.

After reaping the benefits of falling oil prices, a weaker dollar and lower international interest rates, the country's external accounts are no longer a threat to development. A huge increase in foreign currency reserves, currently estimated at \$3.5 billion, has enabled the government to reduce foreign debt, now approxi-

mately \$164 billion, to the equivalent of 40 percent of GDP, compared with almost 80 percent four years earlier.

The balance of payments, which registered a \$1.2 billion surplus in 1986 as Portugal recovered from an austerity program imposed by the International Monetary Fund, has fallen to roughly zero and is expected to show a steadily mounting deficit.

"It wouldn't make sense for an expanding economy like ours to be providing funds to the rest of the world," said Mr. Belez. "The flow

Red tape deters foreign investors.

of capital into the country should be sufficient to cover a reasonable level of current account deficit for years to come."

Excepting trade, emigrants' remittances and earnings from tourism are responsible for most of the money entering Portugal. But the fastest-growing source of funds is foreign investment, which soared to 138 billion escudos (\$959 billion) last year, more than double the 1987 figure, itself an increase of 132 percent over the previous year. EC countries accounted for more than 60 percent of the total, with Britain and the United States ranking first and second although capital increases by two banks accounted for a full 72 percent of U.S. investment.

Services, dominated by tourist real estate operations and banking, were responsible for almost two-thirds of foreign investment. Authorities hope to encourage more foreign investment into manufacturing, where foreign technology, management know-how and capital is needed to help Portuguese industry prepare for the challenge of the single European market.

Political stability, strong domestic growth and access to other EC markets are stimulating investors' interest. But convoluted red tape remains a deterrent. The approval of investment applications has been accelerated and the planned extinction of the Foreign Investment Institute is aimed at speeding the process further. Its functions are to be taken over by the Portuguese Foreign Trade Institute and the Bank of Portugal. But a jungle of bureaucracy still awaits investors once their projects are approved.

"After acquiring farmland in an industrial area near our factory, it took five years to get permission to use it for industrial construction as the papers went back and forth between 20 different authorities," said Stephan Cramer, managing director of Tetrapak Portugal, a subsidiary of the Swedish packaging multinational. "Some investors new to Portugal simply give up in frustration," added Hans Brodbeck, head of Portuguese operations for Atlas Copco, the Swedish compressed-air corporation.

Portuguese wages, the lowest in Europe at a fifth of French or Italian rates, attract investors. But average earnings of 40,000 escudos a month also fuel opposition protests over what they say is a growing distance between rich and poor. Economic growth has highlighted the plight of the very poor in the rural interior and the shanty towns that edge major cities.

No Olive Branch in Tree War

Continued from page 15

cubic meters annually, and this means that more wood is being cut than should be cut. In order to avoid running into a shortage, the companies have been buying land for their own plantations or encouraging land owners to cultivate eucalyptus by offering attractive prices and a relatively quick return on investment.

One reason for the Portuguese farmers' fear of the eucalyptus is the belief that the tree dries up the land due to its rapid growth and consequent thirst for water. It is also, ecologists point out, a non-humidifying plant. Its oily, evergreen leaves do not regenerate the land it grows on. Defenders of the tree deny that it is such a villain. "You'd think the tree had horns," said one exasperated cellulose plant manager after the Valpaços battle.

But it is easy to sympathize with this eucalyptus phobia in a country where disputes over precious water sources are responsible for deep-running resentments and family vendettas in rural communities. Carl Edmund, head of the Calbi cellulose company, believes the conflict with local farming communities can be avoided, though, if the right places are chosen for cultivating the eucalyptus.

"We are not going to compete with farming areas," he says. "There are unsaturated areas, for instance, where a forestation program would create jobs for local people and improve the soil. The important thing is that the trees should be the right kind," he adds, "and the soil properly taken care of to avoid erosion." Calbi, which shortly plans to invest 90 billion escudos in a new plant, gets about 200,000 cubic meters of wood a year from its own plantations. That amounts to a little under a third of its total needs at present. The rest it buys from independent producers.

The eucalyptus war has underlined one of the dilemmas facing Portuguese agriculture. Everyone agrees that the traditional crops and production methods are out of touch with the reality of the demands created by EC membership, but as upheavals like the eucalyptus war emphasize, change can be costly in human and ecological terms.

Over a quarter of the entire population — about 2.5 million people — work on the land in Portugal one way or another. As a group, the farming community is aging. At least half of the people who work the land are over 55 years of age, and most of them have had only rudimentary schooling.



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APR 10 1989

Modernizing in Portugal / A Special Report

Liberalization Hinges on Rapid Growth

Continued from page 15

some of the country's deep-rooted obstacles to modernization — which range from inflexible labor laws and a convoluted tax code to a tightly controlled financial system. But critics from across the political spectrum accuse the Social Democrats of dealing more in rhetoric than deeds when it comes to full liberalization.

"Market forces are the two words most constantly on the lips of this executive, but in practice I have never known a more state-oriented, interventionist government," said Jose Torres Couto, general secretary of the Socialist-led União Geral de Trabalhadores, one of Portugal's two main labor federations.

Critics point to the government's handling of the stock market as an example of the negative results of intervention. Constant government tinkering, they say, fueled a vertiginous rise of share prices followed by a disastrous collapse in the wake of the October 1987 crash, from which Portugal's two main bourses have so far failed to recover.

Investment specialists acknowledge, however, that the government has learned a lesson and is now pursuing a more modern, independent market in the hope of ensuring the success of the privatization program, which begins April 26 with the flotation of 49 percent of the capital of Unicef, a blue-chip state-owned brewer.

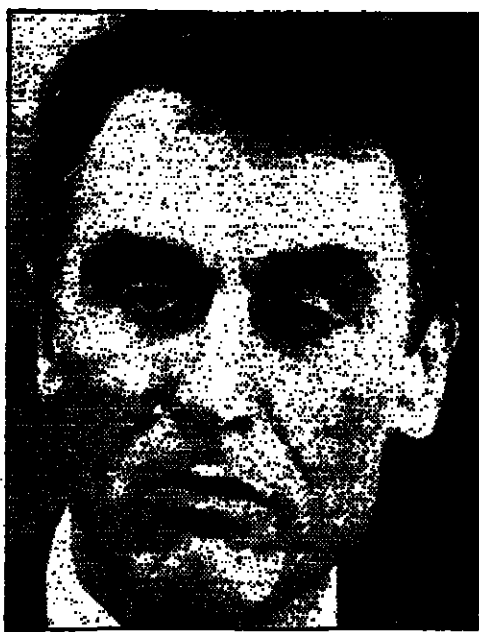
Finance Minister Miguel Cadilhe intervened more directly in the economy April 3 when he brought into effect 11 financial measures aimed at fighting rising inflation. The monetary package will further restrict the availability of scarce credit by absorbing liquidity, pushing up interest rates and strictly limiting consumer credit, particularly for booming car sales.

Inflation, which rose to an annual average of 9.6 percent in 1988 against a government target of six percent, has become a focus of conflict between unions and government, leading to a series of public sector strikes this year.

Opposition parties are directing their energies against Mr. Cadilhe and Health Minister Leonor Beleza, two of the most controversial and assertive members of the government, in separate political rows, one of which led to the resignation of the Secretary of State for Health Administration, Fernando Costa Freire, March 22 over what he said was a campaign of personal defamation over alleged professional irregularities.

Conflict over government reforms and economic restraints are providing an opportunity for the Socialists, the main opposition party, to assert themselves more forcefully, striving to prove they have overcome the setback inflicted by the Social Democrats' overwhelming election victory. A protracted leadership crisis was resolved in January when a respected moderate, Jorge Sampaio, was elected to succeed Vitor Conto, a former governor of the Bank of Portugal, who resigned over lack of party support.

The Socialists' most precious asset is former leader Mario Soares, who quit the party to run for the presidency in 1986, narrowly defeating the right-wing candidate, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, supported by the Social Democrats. The role of president seems perfectly tailored for Mr. Soares' qualities as a promoter of consensus and a policy of constructive



Cavaco Silva



Soares

Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, above; President Mario Soares, below.

cohabitation with the government has earned him popularity.

Lacking a candidate to mount a significant challenge to Mr. Soares's re-election in 1991, the prime minister is faced with a difficult decision: to back a potential loser, to half-heartedly join the Socialists in supporting Mr. Soares, or to stay out of the race altogether. The Socialists hope a victory for their former leader will have important repercussions for the parliamentary elections later the same year.

The Social Democrats, however, should have enough leeway to relax economic restraint in the run-up to the elections. And, as Mr. Torres Couto points out, "the Portuguese are loath to keep all their eggs in one basket." As a result, voters may again seek an equilibrium between a Socialist president and a Social Democrat government. But winning a second overall parliamentary majority may prove beyond the reach of Mr. Cavaco Silva, leading to an important shift in the balance of power.

PETER WISE is a journalist based in Lisbon.

Pousadas to Take Tourism to the Interior

By Tony Smith

PALMELA — In 1940, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's minister for propaganda, Antonio Ferro, had an idea for attracting Portugal's privileged middle classes away from their beloved beaches and into the country's unexplored interior for holidays.

His vision — a network of national monuments, or regionally typical buildings, converted into small, classy hotels and offering local cuisine in traditional surroundings to discerning clients — was born as Portugal's pousadas.

Nearly 50 years later, Ferro's idea is due for a new lease of life as Portugal strives to diversify its sun-and-sea-dominated tourist sector and boost profits by attracting the wealthier, choosier vacationer.

Currently, tourism generates about 9 percent of the country's yearly gross domestic product, putting it on a par with fisheries or civil construction.

But Portugal's problem is that most of the sector's value-added revenue is generated in one region — along the 150-kilometer (90-mile) southern Algarve coast, which offers more than half of Portugal's 150,000 hotel beds.

In addition, demand abroad is concentrated. Last year, 65 percent of the country's tourism receipts came from four countries — West Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Britain.

Sun-seeking Britons alone accounted for 35 percent of the market.

"That makes the Algarve very vulnerable to fluctuations in demand in just a few countries," says Armando Henriques, of Portugal's Institute for the Promotion of Tourism, or IPT.

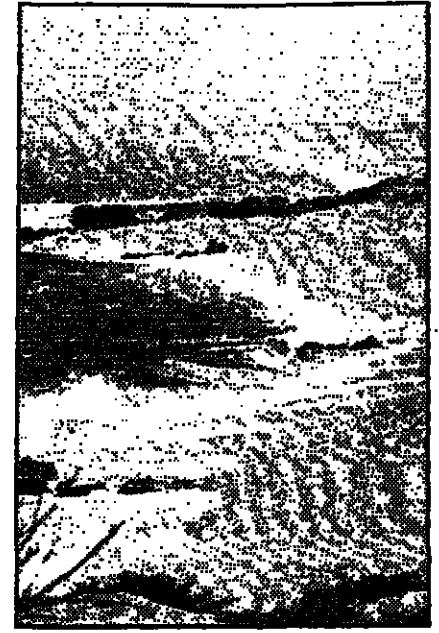
Hoteliers from Albufeira to Sagres were shaken in February when Portuguese papers reported that the British tour operator Thomson had canceled 800,000 bookings, mostly for holidays in the Algarve, as a result of spiraling British interest rates.

But the holiday marketing men are also worried that the richer, better-educated, more demanding tourist of the late '80s is less and less willing to be charmed by the sun and the disarming hospitality of the Algarvians while ignoring the region's poor roads, crowded beaches and the patchy ergonomics in some hurriedly built, high-rise hotels.

And although the Algarve is likely to remain Portugal's main tourist center for some time to come, Licio Cunha, the secretary of state for tourism, wants to secure higher



The Algarve, left, has the majority of Portugal's tourist beds; officials would like to develop the west coast, right.



Charles Freire

returns from up-market tourism in the country's undiscovered regions.

To do this, the minister needs new products — low-rise holiday villages on wilder, sparsely populated stretches of the Atlantic coast, minor houses, and gastronomic and historic tourism and health farms.

These exist in the Algarve, but that's not enough for Portugal.

The government's latest national tourism plan, which sets national and regional objectives through 1992, focuses on disciplined development to improve the Algarve's infrastructure and consolidate its popularity.

At the same time, the IPT is busy pushing Portugal in previously untapped markets, like Japan and Scandinavia, to attract more low-volume but high-return tourism.

"Portugal just isn't big enough to support mass tourism, like Spain or Italy can," the minister says, "so what we need is to attract alternative, quality tourism."

"The pousadas were conceived as hotels with soul, and have come to be the visiting card of Portuguese tourism," says Joaquim Monteiro Marques, director of the pousada next to the ancient castle of Palmela, a white-walled and terracotta-roofed village, 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of Lisbon.

The hilltop castle predates the founding of Portugal in the 12th century; the adjacent monastery, where some 80 monks of the Order of Santiago once lived, worked and prayed, was built in 1423.

Today, 25 rooms and two suites

surround the arches of the cloister-turned-bar, where touring couples, mainly from the United States, West Germany and the Benelux countries, mingle with Portuguese and Spanish families getting away for a weekend.

Conscious of the small size of the state-owned network, the chain's controlling company, ENATUR, intends to add to the 32 existing pousadas, which offer a total of about 500 beds.

There are plans to convert a defunct railroad station in the ruggedly beautiful, almost tourist-free Douro Valley, and a palace in the ancient northern Alentejo capital of Beja.

Complementing the state's attempts at popularizing lesser-known regions, 1,500 beds are available in privately owned manor houses around the country.

Government grants are helping owners to restore their run-down country premises and gardens; in return, a couple of rooms are set aside for tourists on fly-and-drive holidays.

"Tourists are received like a family guest," says Mr. Henriques. He sees this as particularly attractive to visitors, who feel they are learning about the country's history first-hand.

"It's no use channeling more people to the historic interior before the necessary infrastructure is there to support them," he adds.

Developing these regions is going to be the industry's most difficult challenge.

The government, anxious to

avoid a repeat of the haphazard planning of the Algarve boom, is setting down strict guidelines as to what sort of developments can be built where and is dispensing or withholding incentives accordingly.

The guidelines also apply to foreign development, which is particularly strong.

In 1988, nearly a third of the total 138 billion escudos (\$900 million) entering Portugal as foreign investment was earmarked for tourism.

According to Mr. Marques, Portugal must ensure that the investment boom brings more specialist tourism schools and a wider network of recreation facilities.

TONY SMITH is a journalist based in Lisbon.

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Privatization Spurs Capital Markets

Continued from page 15

al problems plaguing capital markets since the start of the boom in early 1987.

A package of reforms has been introduced, including a law setting up brokerages and dealers, closed-end investment funds and a book entry system for share trading designed to end the chaos of the current physical transfer of certificates. Alvaro Damaso, president of the stock exchange committee, said the government was studying the possibility of deregulating the markets, which are now controlled by the Finance Ministry.

On the banking front, strong performances recorded by the private sector in 1988 exceeded all expectations, economists said.

Best results were announced by the country's leading private bank, Banco Comercial Portugues (BCP), which boosted its year-end net gains four times in comparison to the same period in 1987, reporting profits of \$4 million. Another major institution, Banco Portugues de Investimentos (BPI), Portugal's main private investment bank, announced year-end net profits of \$2 million, nearly double the result for 1987.

These banks hold the top two positions among new Portuguese financial institutions. BCP's total assets are \$1,236 billion. BPI's are \$401.9 million.

Analysts say the overall total profits for the first six months this year announced by the 13 private banking institutions — national and foreign — are \$38.8 million. Twelve commercial and one investment bank are involved.

The 12 public sector banks also reported favorable year-end results, with some institu-



The Lisbon stock exchange.

tions announcing growth increases of more than 100 percent. However, the profit-to-assets ratio for the period under review is considerably lower than that for the private sector.

The Portuguese Banking Association (PBA) says the public sector banks dominate the market and at the end of 1987 controlled 90 percent of credit granted, with the remainder held by the foreign and national private banks.

The PBA ranks Banco Portugues do Atlantico (BPA) as the market's largest public sector commercial bank. The counterpart in the private sector is BCP, while Caixa Geral de Depósitos (CGD) is the largest state-owned bank in the country.

The BPA says private banks in Portugal occupy slightly more than 10 percent of the overall credit market, registering spectacular growth against all major indicators.

The banking scene is changing relatively fast. New financial instruments, like treasury bonds, are substituting traditional credit sources, while the interbank, money and capital markets have developed steadily as the government has reduced its control. Competition and banking's increasing international role have also had their effect.

Foreign exchange operations have improved in the last two years as centralized restrictions have been phased out. The launching of a domestic spot market in October 1985 was followed in 1987 with the opening of a domestic forward exchange market and foreign exchange fixings.

In March, forward exchange deals, previously restricted to six-month periods, were raised to one year. The first foreign exchange market makers were appointed: Banco Pinto & Sotto Mayor EP, Banco Portugues do Atlantico EP and Banco Espirito Santo & Comercial de Lisboa EP. In conjunction with the Bank of Portugal, the central bank, they will smooth foreign exchange operations, selling, buying and acting as advisers.

KEN POTTINGER is a journalist based in Lisbon.

PORTUGUESE ECONOMY HEADING FOR MODERNIZATION

A. Mendoça Pinto*

A remarkable performance...

In the past three years the Portuguese economy showed a remarkable performance even when assessed from an international viewpoint.

GDP has increased at an annual average rate close to 4.5 percent and inflation fell from 19.7 percent in 1985 to 9.6 percent in 1988. Investment grew at an average rate of nearly 13 percent a year, and unemployment declined to 5.1 percent of the labour force in September 1988.

The current account registered surpluses from 1985 to 1987 (in 1988 it showed a small deficit) thus enabling the repayment of external debt which, in terms of GDP, fell from 80.4 percent in 1985 to 40.7 percent in November 1988.

The budget deficit, in percent of GDP, decreased from nearly 12 percent in 1985 to an estimated 7.0 percent in 1988 while the State has been increasingly financed at market conditions.

Favorable external factors as well as the accession to the European Economic Community had a considerable influence on the above developments but account should also be taken of the significant contribution made by economic policy which was able to profit from the opportunities, recover credibility, and regain the confidence of domestic and foreign economic agents.

... although some problems have yet to be solved...

Although the Portuguese economy has been showing a good performance and a fair development, several problems have yet to be solved.

It still is no easy task to continue growing at a rate well above the EC average in order to achieve a real convergence and narrow the gap in per capita income vis-à-vis the rest of Europe, while pursuing a gradual deceleration of inflation so as to attain a nominal convergence to the EC average.

The EC structural funds are of the utmost importance to the structural adjustment of the Portuguese economy to the conditions of the European single market, but their utilization will, on the one hand, require domestic counterparts under the form of public expenditure thus hampering the reduction of the budget deficit, and on the other hand, exert a strong pressure on domestic demand hence counteracting the decrease in inflation.

There is the further risk of an excessive increase in imports due to the expansion and high import-content of consumption and investment. Indeed, EC accession has brought about a rather large increase in investment in the creation of infrastructures and in the retraining and modernization of companies but it also contributed to create expectations of higher levels and patterns of consumption. Hence it shall be necessary to monitor carefully the composition of domestic expenditure since the moderation of consumption and the ensuing increase in savings is a crucial requirement for a balanced financing of the investment effort.

... foreign investment being useful...

Foreign investment is a strategic variable for the modernization of the Portuguese economy and for a strong growth without external account difficulties.

Historically foreign investment in Portugal has always been modest. On the one hand, the market was reduced and after 1974 political instability, social unrest, and the lack of confidence in the economy were not conducive to investment; on the other hand, bureaucracy was heavy and the publicity abroad of the advantages Portugal offered was reduced.

Presently some of these drawbacks have been overcome and others are considerably eased.

Portugal is nowadays a stable Western democracy, social conflict is relatively weak, its economy is one of the most dynamic in Europe, and after EC accession, the country is no longer a 10 million people market but an open gateway to a 320-million-consumer market.

Public Administration is today much less bureaucratic than in the past. Noteworthy is the progress made in the simplification of the authorization process and other administrative procedures regarding investment.

Foreign investors are also better acquainted with the advantages offered by Portugal in terms of location, natural resources and conditions, characteristics of the labour force and incentives. The traditional adjustment and learning ability of Portuguese workers has profited a lot from the vocational training effort made in the last couple of years so that, in terms of cost-quality, the Portuguese labour force is nowadays one of the best in Europe. There are also many general investment incentives (tax benefits and financial aids under the EC incentive schemes) and specific incentives may be negotiated by agreement according to the importance of the foreign investment to the domestic economy.

For the above reasons, foreign direct investment in Portugal rose from US\$168 million in 1986 to US\$495 million in the 12-month period ended in October 1988. Notwithstanding this trend, Portugal needs, and is able to attract further foreign investment, all the more as the overall advantages offered are not inferior to those of neighbouring Spain.

... EC aid invaluable...

EC aid is invaluable to the structural transformation and modernization of the Portuguese economy. Portugal has been endeavouring and succeeding in taking full advantage of aid for the creation of the material and human infrastructures required for development, particularly as regards the transport and communications and the vocational training areas as well as the streamlining and modernization of agricultural and industrial enterprises, viz. under the specific programs for the purpose: PEDAP (for agriculture) and PEDIP (for industry).

There is, however, a serious difficulty in deriving a full and effective advantage from the Community aid — estimated to range from 1,000 to 1,200 billion (10⁹) escudos over the next four-year period, as compared with the present GDP, close to 6,000 billion escudos — and in reducing, at the same time, the still high budget deficit. As is known, the Community requires that a domestic additional contribution be made to ensure a proper use of its funds. This increases public expenditure and consequently hampers the reduction of the budget deficit.

To face this problem the Government has attempted to lower public expenditure, namely investments not eligible for Community aid but obviously the room for manoeuvre is very narrow. Under the present circumstances of the Portuguese economy and public finance, it would be preferable that the Community, on the one hand, understand and accept a smaller State participation in the development projects and programs financed by it and, on the other hand, would allow a larger utilization of its funds in the financing of budget expenditures similar or additional to investments with EC support, such as vocational training or social housing.

... the economic policy guidance essential...

In the field of macroeconomic policy, Portugal has been endeavouring to reduce the budget deficit but despite the progress achieved the reduction of the public sector borrowing requirements, due to several difficulties, has not been as steep as desired by the Government and the Central Bank. Indeed, while a better-balanced budget policy is not achieved, the monetary and exchange rate policies, with a greater or lesser support of the incomes policy, shall have to be more severe in moderating domestic demand, fighting inflation, and protecting the external accounts.

The exchange rate policy continues to be based on the programmed devaluation of the effective exchange rate of the escudo at a monthly rate of 0.25 percent so as to offset the cost and price differentials vis-à-vis foreign countries. In turn, monetary policy, in order to accommodate the still high public sector borrowing requirements, has to continue setting ceilings on credit granting to the productive sector; these ceilings may have to be even tighter if in the current year the Government and the social partners do not reach an agreement on the incomes policy, as requested by the Community, and which was a great help in the management of nominal demand.

Along with macroeconomic policies, the authorities have also been paying increasing attention to microeconomic policies. Indeed, to stimulate supply and render it more flexible, several significant structural reforms have been defined and implemented. Leaving aside the structural adjustment policies in agriculture and industry under the so-called PEDAP and PEDIP programs, and the reform of the labour legislation (which presently only awaits the President's approval), mention should be made of the changes already introduced in the financial system and those expected in the methodology of monetary control, the implementation of the direct tax reform and the restructuring and privatization of public-sector enterprises.

... and the firm determination of the Portuguese people...

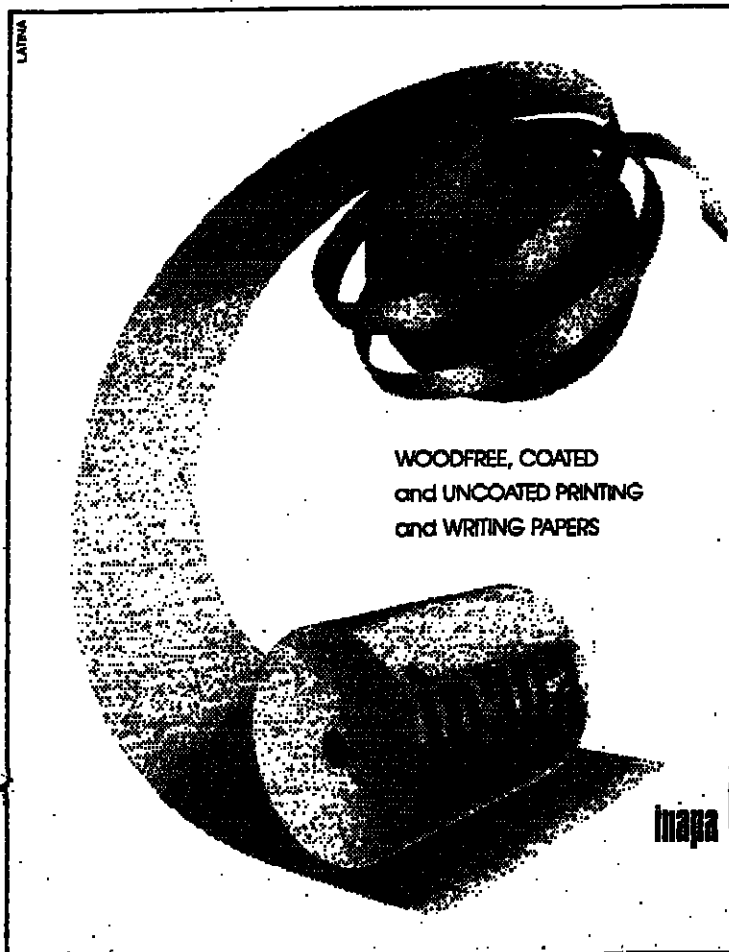
The Portuguese economy, along with the other European economies, is undergoing deep changes. Fortunately most Portuguese — authorities, enterprises, and individuals — have already realized the importance of those changes and understood that their future depends, first and foremost, on their willingness and their action.

The traditional imagination of the Portuguese is well known, but it is also important to stress their resilience to adversity, and their ability to recover and adjust easily to new circumstances. If the recovery of the Portuguese economy in the recent past has been remarkable, it is no less impressive the speed with which new initiatives and business activities are burgeoning everywhere and the spontaneity with which the operating conditions of the economy are being rendered more flexible in order to face the challenges of the future.

There are, however, some worrisome features (viz. the excessive growth of domestic demand, particularly of consumption, and problems with income distribution) which require some adjustments so that the momentum gathered be steered in the right direction: we are still on time to take the appropriate measures to curb excesses, keep up the growth, and ensure the fundamental economic and social equilibria, but it is imperative to pursue determined policies.

Portugal faces important challenges but political stability, the support of the international community, particularly EEC and foreign investors, an appropriate economic policy, and the strong will of the Portuguese to succeed will undoubtedly lead to a very different and better country within a few years.

* Senior Economist with the Banco de Portugal.



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SPORTS

Trevino Leads on 67, Shocking Masters, Himself



Trevino, at 49 the oldest to ever lead. "There's still a spark in the fireplace."

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Twenty years after he swore he would never play in the Masters again, Lee Trevino shot five-under-par 67 Thursday in the first round of the 53rd Masters to become, at 49, the oldest man ever to lead the field in any round of this tournament.

"I certainly didn't expect to play as well as I did," Trevino said. "I'm not ready physically as far as the golf swing is concerned now, but mentally I'm ready. That's what got me through today."

"But if I get anything out of this round it'll be that there's still a spark in the fireplace. All I got to do is throw the right wood on it."

Tom Kite, 10 years younger and one of the half-dozen favorites in the 86-man field, shot 72 and said: "Lee's not a surprise. The big surprise is that he's not done it more often."

But most spectators were surprised and delighted when Trevino, these days a talkative and popular television commentator and part-time golfer, grabbed a one-stroke edge over Nick Faldo of England on a very windy but sunny day at beautiful Augusta National Golf Club.

Not only is Trevino's age and bad back supposed to militate against him but his

lasting love-hate relationship with the officials and the course at Augusta National always seemed to prevent him from achieving much in a Masters.

His best score in 62 previous Masters rounds was a 68 opening the 1984 tournament. His best finish has been to twice tie for 10th.

Shooting a superb round without a bogey, Trevino opened with five straight one-putts, had a total of only 26 putts on these very fast greens and saved par on the last two holes with spectacular chip shots.

This despite the fact that all he did in preparation was hit about 2,000 balls on the practice range Monday through Wednesday.

Trevino played his first Masters in 1968. After the 1969 tournament he said, "Don't talk to me about the Masters. I'm never going to play there again. They can invite me all they want, but I'm not going back. It's just not my type of course."

He boycotted the Masters in 1970 and 1971 and again in 1974 despite receiving an invitation to play. Jack Nicklaus is credited with getting Trevino to return to the Masters on a regular basis.

Yet Trevino, who is playing in his 18th Masters, has never hesitated to let people know he dislikes the course because of his

style of game, primarily fade shots left to right.

And Trevino, who grew up on public golf courses, has never been very comfortable at the wealthy Augusta National Golf Club. He still refuses to change his shoes in the locker room, instead putting on his golf spikes in the parking lot. He rarely enters the clubhouse.

Tom Watson, a two-time winner of the Masters who shot 72, said: "Lee and I are very good friends. I'm pulling for him. If I can't win I want Lee to win. I'm not surprised. He can play well anywhere. A 67 on a windy day in Augusta is a great round of golf."

"I think his attitude has hurt him and he'd be the first to admit that. Does he have the game to play this course? You bet he does."

The Masters is the only one of the four major championships that Trevino has not won. He took the 1968 U.S. Open, the 1971 and 1972 British Opens and the 1974 and 1984 PGA Championships. The '84 PGA was his last victory.

Faldo, winner of the 1987 British Open, had one bogey, a 5 at the 11th. But the Englishman got an eagle 3 on the 13th when he hit a 220-yard (201-meter) two-iron shot to the green and rolled in a 20-foot (6.09-meter) putt.

Scott Hoch was two shots behind Trevino at 69. Andy Bean and Don Pooley were at 70.

Among the favorites, Seve Ballesteros of Spain shot 71 after driving into the water to get bogey 6 at No. 13. Greg Norman of Australia posted 74. Curtis Strange had triple-bogey 6 at the 12th on his way to 74. Ben Crenshaw came in at 71, and Mark Calcavecchia had 74.

Trevino said concentration was the big problem at his age but that he had it most of the time Thursday and that he finally thought his way around Augusta National properly.

"But I don't know what I'm doing half the time," he said, laughing about his age. "Heck, when I'm driving my car down the street I've even gone to old addresses 'cause I forgot I'd moved."

"But I was watching Big Mama last week and she finished second," Trevino said of JoAnne Carner at the Nabisco Dinah Shore tournament, a major women's event. "She's 50 and she's an inspiration." Trevino will be 50 on Dec. 1.

Gay Brewer, 57, the 1967 Masters winner, was taken to a hospital after completing a round of 83. He was suffering what was described as a heart rhythm problem and withdrew from the tournament.



Seve Ballesteros, one of the tournament favorites, took a bath and a bogey 6 at the 13th hole and finished the first round with 71.

Penguins Rout Rangers, 7-4, for 2-0 Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Pittsburgh Penguins have taken a 2-0 lead in their best-of-seven series against the New York Rangers by winning 7-4, at home in a Patrick Division semifinal of the Stanley Cup playoffs.

The Penguins scored three goals in 1 minute, 31 seconds Thursday night to build a 3-0 lead in the first period. Kevin Stevens scored from the crease. Ron Brown from just outside it, and Jock Callander as he stickhandled his way through it.

The spectacle had the sellout crowd roaring, while goalie Bob Froese paced with his head down. He would have to turn his head a couple of more times before he was replaced by John Vanbiesbroeck with 6:58 left in the period.

After Guy Lafleur's power-play goal made it 3-1, Phil Borque and Randy Cunneyworth scored their first playoff goals.

Brian Leach's goal, while the Rangers had a two-man advantage, made it 5-2 after one period. But it left the Rangers with no reason to think the next 40 minutes would be any more palatable than the first 20.

They guaranteed that when they spent the second period passing through a revolving door to the penalty box. They took six of the first eight minor penalties handed out in the period. With their penalty box filled, it was only a matter of time before their net was filled again.

With Michel Petit off for slashing.

NHL PLAYOFFS

Vanbiesbroeck out of his crease and the Ranger defenders out of luck. Zarey Zalapski pumped a shot through a maze of players in front and into the nearly open goal to make it 6-2 after two periods.

The Rangers showed some life when John Ogradnick and Carey Wilson scored goals in the final period. But the last 12 minutes expired with only more anguish as Mario Lemieux shot into an empty net for his first goal in a playoff.

Philadelphia 3, Washington 2: In Landover, Maryland, in the other Patrick Division game, Brian Propp scored twice on power plays, the second with 51 seconds left winning the contest as the Flyers'

three-goal third period gave them a 1-1 series tie with the Capitals.

A half-minute after the Flyers went on a power play with 1:29 to play, Propp was knocked down just outside the Washington crease when Tim Kerr took a shot from the lower left circle. The puck hit Propp's skate and went past goalie Pete Peters.

ADAMS DIVISION

Montreal 3, Hartford 2: In Montreal, Mike McPhee set up Brian Skrudland to start Montreal's three-goal second period and added the winner to give the Canadiens a 2-0 lead in the series. The Whalers outshot the Adams champions, 29-17, with a 12-2 edge during a furious third-period rally.

Boston 5, Buffalo 3: In Boston, the Bruins fell behind by 3-0 when the Sabres scored on their first three shots of the second period, one by Mike Foligno and two 27 seconds apart by Pierre Turgeon.

But Cam Neely scored on a power play and Greg Johnston short-handed before the period ended. Then Craig Janney and Bobby Carpenter scored 48 seconds apart in

the third period and Ray Neufeld clinched it with 4:18 to go. The series is tied at one game each.

NORRIS DIVISION

St. Louis 4, Minnesota 3: In St. Louis, Rick Meagher scored at 5:30 into overtime to cap a three-point performance that rallied the Blues to their second straight 4-3 overtime playoff victory over the North Stars. On his winning shot, Meagher took Herb Ragans' feed, wheeled and beat goalie Kari Takko with a backhand.

Chicago 5, Detroit 4: In Detroit, Duane Sutter scored 14:36 into overtime to tie the series. Dirk Graham took a pass from Bob Murray and slammed a long shot into the backboards, from where the puck bounced straight out to Sutter. He snuffed it past goalie Greg Sten.

SMYTH DIVISION

Calgary 5, Vancouver 2: In Calgary, Alberta, Colin Patterson took Joel Otto's pass and scored from a scramble with one second left in the first period to put Calgary ahead, 2-0, on the way to tying the



Shayne Corson howled as Grant Jennings of the Whalers pulled his hair but the Canadiens won, 3-2, in Thursday night's playoff.

series at 1-1. Otto had put the Flames on the scoreboard with a shorthanded goal. The Flames outshot the Canucks, 37-25, beat them to the puck and outmuscled them at every turn.

Los Angeles 5, Edmonton 2: In Inglewood, California, Chris Kontos, signed as a free agent on March 7, got his first NHL hat trick and Bernie Nicholls scored 24 seconds

after the Oilers' tying goal to help the Kings tie the series. Kontos' four playoff goals top his season total of three.

Wayne Gretzky scored once to tie Maurice Richard for second place on the all-time postseason goal-scoring list. Goalie Kelly Hrudey was back after missing the first game because of the flu.

(UPI, AP, NYT, LAT)

SIDELINES

Taiwan Team to Compete in China

BEIJING (UPI) — Athletes from Taiwan will compete for the first time in China this month in the latest improvement in ties between Beijing and the island it considers a rebel province, an Olympic committee official said Friday.

"This is a major development in the sports exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits. It will give great impetus to the promotion of brotherhood and mutual understanding," He Zhenliang, vice-president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, said at a news conference.

The team, to compete at the Asian Junior Gymnastics Championships in Beijing April 21-23, will be designated as "Chinese Taipei" under a compromise agreement reached in Hong Kong this week, He said.

For the Record

The jury deciding the fate of sports agents Norby Walters and Lloyd Bloom, charged with racketeering and defrauding universities of scholarship money paid to student athletes, resumed deliberations Friday, having failed to reach a verdict in more than five hours Thursday. (NYT)

The New York state attorney general has decided to appeal the judge's order that forfeited the America's Cup to New Zealand. The state attorney general's office is involved in the case because his office is responsible for charitable bequests. (AP)

Herol Graham of Britain and Mike McCallum of the United States will fight for the vacant WBA middleweight title in London on May 10. (AP)

Bo Schenckel, Michigan's athletic director, said he may decide early next week whether Steve Fisher, whose team won the NCAA title, will be retained as coach. (AP)

Quotable

• Hord Hardin, chairman of the Masters, on continuing resistance to commercialism: "We don't want to become the Pizza Hut Masters." (LAT)

BOOKS

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA: Growing Up Foreign in the Backyards of Eden

By Ted Pejovich. 181 pages. \$16.95.
Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Marcelle Clements

MOST memoirs are journeys. Ted Pejovich's book "The State of California" is peculiar because its mood is rich but staid; it's an expatriate memoir, an attempt to describe not the process of the journey but the state of having arrived somewhere. Where? Literally, in the Santa Clara Valley in the '50s as the child of Montenegrin immigrants.

The subject of expatriation is seldom addressed directly but, as Pejovich states in his introduction, the book "is a meditation on the lives of those of my family who left their homeland and who lived their lives elsewhere else then forward, as strangers." So it's really a book about the place where foreign children wind up. Everywhere Else, U.S.A., about the fluid immobility of exile, everywhere else than home.

"The State of California" is a series of passages, tableaux of sensory phenomena from Pejovich's childhood. There are few milestones or orienting details; the inert dreaminess that emanates from this book is its strength and its drawback. In most chapters, almost nothing happens

(friends come to visit the aunt, the narrator's father washes his hands when he comes home from the mine) except sensation, the fierce and intense torrent of childhood sensation. The book's prose style mirrors this inward-turning turn. Here is an example:

"I sat on the teeter-totter alone because no one of my sisters and not even the little fat girl wanted to teeter-totter just right then and I watched the little blackbirds and the other just ordinary-looking birds that were free and not caged up anywhere fly right up to the bird cages pegged up the whole side of the big gray house, the bird cages with the little ordinary-looking everyday birds jailed up in them that the Fat Lady's husband had caught in the backyard... watched the other birds fly right up to the wire-and-stick cages hung off of wood pegs jotted out from the side of the house and reach in with their beaks to take the seed from their brothers. I thought, right out of the little wooden boxes, and then fly back to a tree in the backyard or up into nowhere quicker than I could look."

Actually, this passage is somewhat plainer than is typical of Pejovich's style. It is hard to find a sentence short enough to quote: Some go on for many dense, dreamlike pages.

For context, I should mention that Gordon Lish, the editor, is one of those to whom the book is dedicated, and that some portions of it have appeared in The Quarterly, which brings to mind a literary milieu in which this type of technique

has been put to occasionally marvelous and occasionally awful use. The punctuation style becomes the most dominant feature of the book, which seems in view of the remarkable originality that Pejovich exhibits.

Nevertheless, "The State of California" is fine work, often moving, often beautiful, sometimes exquisitely poignant. In the title story, for instance, we are, uncharacteristically, offered an "event," and what an event it is: The narrator is taken by his father to visit his mother in what we gather is a mental hospital.

"I stood up to get kissed and to kiss the woman who was my mother on the cheek when my father said it was time for a son to kiss his mother, and I took my father's hand first before I put my face up and looked at the woman looking back at me, and the white glinty dots in the woman's eyes that kept moving from side to side, like the squirrel's eyes did when they sat up and looked at you before eating the peanuts, looking all over everywhere at me except at the place where I was doing my looking, as if there was something behind me that I could not see."

To locate exile even in a mother's eyes is an act of great courage for a writer. "The State of California" is an auspicious debut.

Marcelle Clements is the author of the essay collection "The Dog Is Us," and of the recently published novel "Rock Me." She wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE women outscored the men 47 to 0 in a group of seven deals Monday during the Marathon Bridge Battle of the Sexes, a nonstop tournament in New York City and Paris lasting two weeks. One of them, shown in the diagram, provided a triumph for transfer bids. The French North-South reached four hearts after South opened two no-trump and her partner chose to drive aggressively to game via a three-diamond bid showing heart length. With South as declarer, the game was very difficult to beat. West chose a singleton club lead, and South was able to win the 10 with the queen and lead the ace and another trump. West played passively by returning a trump and South was in control. She won in dummy and took a diamond finesse. This lost, but with the diamonds established the defense had no way to take four tricks. After another passive lead South could discard two of dummy's spades on diamonds, surrender a spade, and eventually take a club finesse. To beat the game West would have had to play spades at the first or third trick, allowing the king to score but insuring two spade tricks for the defense. In the replay at the Cavendish club in Manhattan, the North-South pair for the men's team also arrived in four hearts but from the North position. West had an opportunity to show her spades at the one-level, and her partner led the spade 10 with decisive effect.

NORTH (D)			
♠ 754	♥ 10753	♦ 83	♣ 364
WEST	♠ AQJ88	♥ 103	♦ 886
	♠ KJ4	♥ 986	♦ 886
	♠ K52	♥ 886	♦ 886
	♠ 5	♥ 886	♦ 886
SOUTH			
♠ K82	♥ 886	♦ 886	♣ 105732
♠ K82	♥ 886	♦ 886	♣ 105732
♠ K82	♥ 886	♦ 886	♣ 105732
♠ K82	♥ 886	♦ 886	♣ 105732

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: West 1NT, 2NT, 3NT, 4NT, 5NT, 6NT, 7NT, 8NT, 9NT, 10NT, 11NT, 12NT, 13NT, 14NT, 15NT, 16NT, 17NT, 18NT, 19NT, 20NT, 21NT, 22NT, 23NT, 24NT, 25NT, 26NT, 27NT, 28NT, 29NT, 30NT, 31NT, 32NT, 33NT, 34NT, 35NT, 36NT, 37NT, 38NT, 39NT, 40NT, 41NT, 42NT, 43NT, 44NT, 45NT, 46NT, 47NT, 48NT, 49NT, 50NT, 51NT, 52NT, 53NT, 54NT, 55NT, 56NT, 57NT, 58NT, 59NT, 60NT, 61NT, 62NT, 63NT, 64NT, 65NT, 66NT, 67NT, 68NT, 69NT, 70NT, 71NT, 72NT, 73NT, 74NT, 75NT, 76NT, 77NT, 78NT, 79NT, 80NT, 81NT, 82NT, 83NT, 84NT, 85NT, 86NT, 87NT, 88NT, 89NT, 90NT, 91NT, 92NT, 93NT, 94NT, 95NT, 96NT, 97NT, 98NT, 99NT, 100NT.

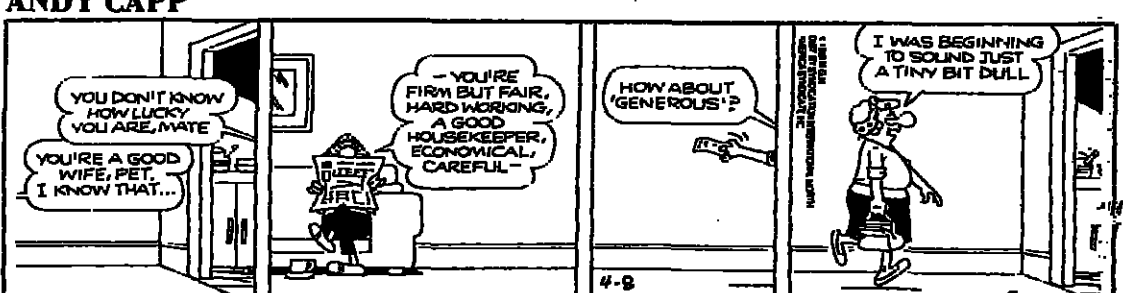
PEANUTS



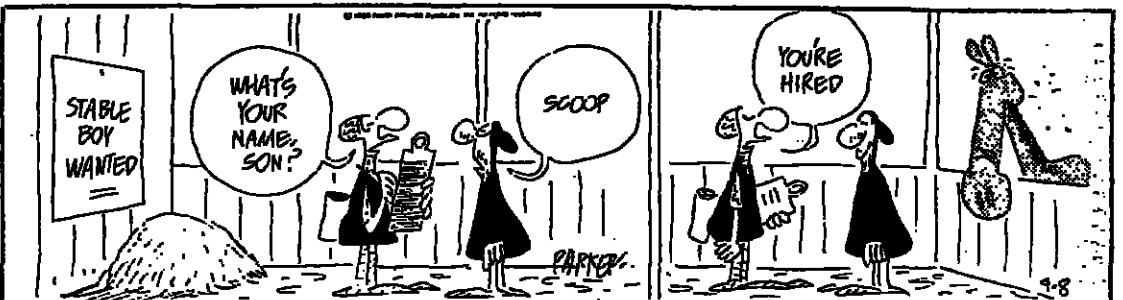
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



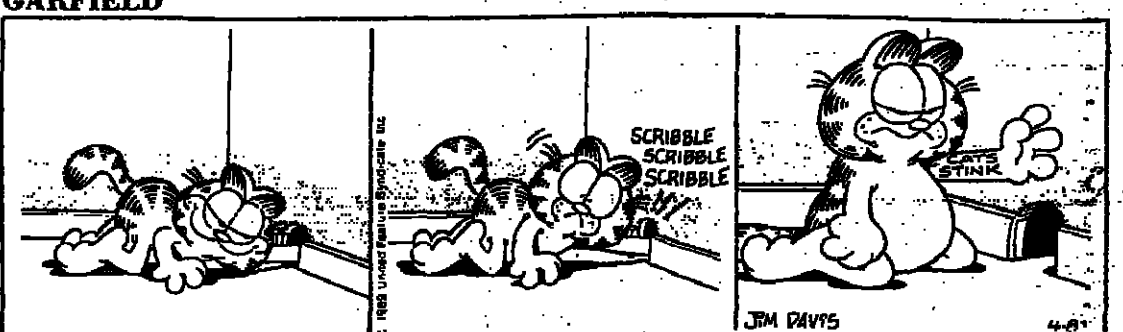
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



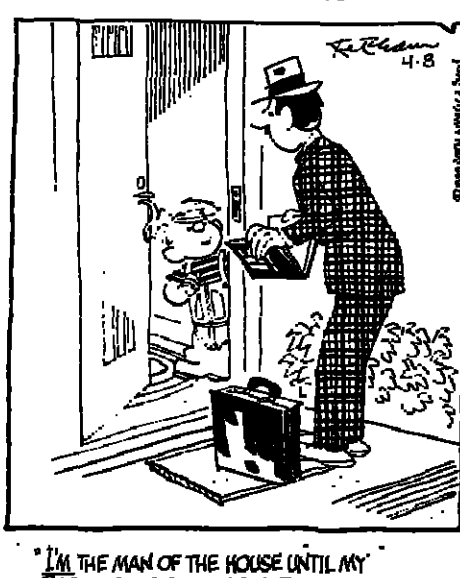
GARFIELD



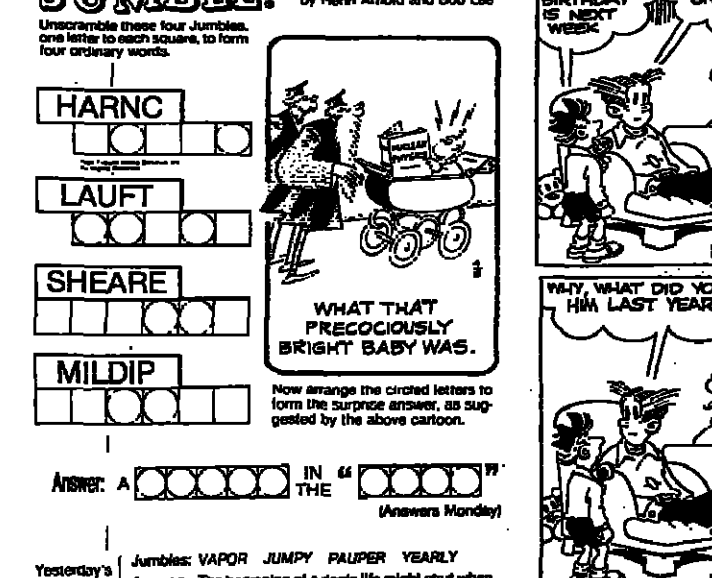
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



SPORTS

Royals Steal Game, 3-2, From Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
"Willie Wilson missed a sign Thursday night and stole the game for the Kansas City Royals.
Wilson was given a stop sign but took off anyway, drawing a needless throw from the Toronto Blue Jays' catcher, Ernie Whit, that resulted in a run-producing error."

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

inning error and a 3-2 victory for the Royals in the American League baseball game.

"I just missed it, and I'm not supposed to do that," said Wilson. But, he added, maybe the manager, John Wathan, "won't fine me."

With the score tied at 2, Wilson opened the eighth with a walk off Duane Ward. After Kevin Seitzer sacrificed, George Brett was intentionally walked.

Todd Stottlemyre, Toronto's fourth pitcher of the game, came on and worked Danny Tartabull to a 3-1 count before Wilson broke for third. The pitch was called a ball, for a walk, but Whit threw to third anyway and the ball skipped off the glove of Kelly Graber and into left field, allowing Wilson to score.

"It was a close pitch" and umpire Vic Voltaggio called it a ball, said Whit. "I just tried to stop the throw and couldn't stop it. It squirted out of my hand and cost us the ball game. The run will come up tomorrow."

But it will be a little brighter for Wathan, whose team posted late-inning rallies in all three of its games in Toronto, winning two



Eddie Murray caught a foul ball, then was caught by the Reds as the Dodgers avoided a sweep in Cincinnati on Tim Lincecum's five-hitter.

without getting any hits from Seitzer and Brett.

"Willie on his own there," Wathan said. "When he went I wasn't sure I liked it. I wasn't sure about the pitch."

Minnesota 7, New York 1: In Minneapolis, Wally Backman and Kirby Puckett hit back-to-back triples to spark a five-run sixth inning for the Twins.

Yankee starter Dave LaPointe had a perfect game until he allowed Gary Gaetti's leadoff double in the fifth.

Milwaukee 3, Cleveland 0: In Cleveland, Gary Sheffield hit a bases-empty homer in the eighth for the first run, then Robin Yount followed with a triple to chase starter Bud Black. Rob Doer doubled off reliever Keith Aulton,

scoring Yount, and Glenn Braggs singled in Doer.

Oakland 11, Seattle 3: In Oakland, California, Glenn Hubbard's three-run homer capped a six-run third that helped the Athletics complete a three-game sweep. Mark McGwire, Carney Lansford and Dave Parker each drove in two runs for the A's.

Texas 5, Detroit 4: In Arlington, Texas, Cecil Espy scored three runs for the Rangers, including the game-winning run from second base in the seventh on Rafael Palmeiro's second RBI.

Baltimore 6, Boston 4: In Baltimore, Phil Bradley's single snapped a fourth-inning tie as the Orioles swept the two-game series. Mickey Tettleton and Larry Sheets each drove in two runs. Mike Smithson relieved with the score tied at 3 and

gave up the go-ahead run when Rene Gonzalez doubled, was sacrificed to third and scored on Bradley's single.

Chicago 3, California 2: In Anaheim, California, Ron Kirtle doubled home a run in the eighth for the White Sox. Carlton Fisk's 32nd major league homer had given them a lead in the second. It was his 30th homer as a catcher, putting him within one of Yogi Berra's record for that position.

Atlanta 3, Houston 2: In the National League, Houston, John Smoltz drove in the go-ahead run with a fifth-inning triple.

Houston took a 1-0 lead in the first when Gerald Young walked, moved to second on an errant pitch off Rafael Ramirez. Andres Thomas led off with a single and scored on

Lonnie Smith's triple to tie it in the third.

Los Angeles 4, Cincinnati 1: In Cincinnati, Tim Lincecum pitched a five-hitter and had a shutout until Kal Daniels led off the ninth with a walk and scored on Jeff Reed's double.

Kirk Gibson singled in a run in the third inning against Rick Mahler, and Alfredo Griffin scored when Gibson got caught in a run-down in the sixth.

Montreal 3, Pittsburgh 2: In Montreal, Tim Lincecum capped a three-run eighth with an RBI single. Trailing by 2-0, the Expos tied on Otis Nixon's two-run double.

Philadelphia 3, Chicago 3: In Chicago, Chris James went three for four with a sacrifice fly, a two-run homer and a single. (AP, UP)

Czechoslovakia Returns to Tie West Germany in Davis Cup

The Associated Press

Milan Srejber defeated Carl-Uwe Steeb on Friday in straight sets to put Czechoslovakia in a tie with defending champion West Germany in their Davis Cup World Group quarterfinal match in Prague.

Srejber's 7-5, 6-4, 6-3 victory leveled the score at 1-1 after Boris Becker, who served 22 aces, had given West Germany the lead by defeating Karel Novacek 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-4, in the first match.

In Vienna, Horst Skoff upset Mats Wilander after a six-hour marathon match, 6-7 (5-7), 7-6 (9-7), 1-6, 6-4, 9-7, as Austria and Sweden split the opening singles matches of their quarterfinal.

Earlier, Stefan Edberg overpowered Alexander Antonitsch, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, in straight sets.

In Split, Yugoslavia, Goran Ivanisevic upset Sergio Casal, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3, and Slobodan Zivjovic defeated Spain's No. 1 player, Emilio Sanchez, 6-4, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5), to give Yugoslavia a 2-0 lead.

Srejber got the first break in the 11th game and won the set in the next game when Steeb netted a return.

In the ninth game of the second set, Steeb double-faulted to drop his serve and Srejber pushed ahead to go two sets up.

Steeb saved three break points in the third game of the third set. But his game was inconsistent. Srejber kept going to the net, often getting passed by Steeb, but frequently scored with volleys.

Srejber again broke Steeb in the seventh game of the third set. In the next game he had two aces, and



Horst Skoff was all concentration as he returned a shot against Mats Wilander in the second match of the quarterfinal in Vienna.

after two unforced errors from Steeb took a 5-3 lead.

With three match points to spare, Srejber closed out the match in one hour, 47 minutes when Steeb netted a backhand.

The only time Becker was in trouble came in the second set. But he rallied from a 0-3 deficit with his powerful serves and took control of the match to win in 2 hours, 35 minutes.

Becker, who had won only two points off Novacek's serve up to that point, wanted a set point in the 10th game of the first set. Novacek survived by scoring on a volley and a lob and both players held serve to go into a tie breaker, which Becker won.

Novacek broke Becker in the second game of the second set, then swept the next game to take a 3-0 lead. But the two-time Wimbledon champion, who is ranked fourth in the world, served four aces in the next game to begin his comeback. He saved four game points to break Novacek and pull back to 2-3.

Novacek began having trouble putting in his first serve and Becker took full advantage by attacking the Czechoslovak's weaker second serve.

Novacek broke Novacek to take a 5-4 lead and the fought off three break points to win the set when the Czech sent a return wide.

In the third set, Becker got the vital break in the third game and never trailed again. He double-faulted while serving for the match but followed with an ace.

Skoff, ranked 35th in the world, fought back in the fifth set to tie the score at 3-3.

Both players won their serves until 7-7, when Skoff, Austria's No. 2 player, took an 8-7 advantage. He then broke Wilander's serve to win the match 9-7.

Edberg, ranked third in the world, had six breaks as he won in 1 hour, 49 minutes.

Antonitsch, ranked 106th and a doubles specialist, was easy prey for Edberg, whose booming serves and brilliant backhands, his favorite shots, often gave the Austrian few possibilities to respond.

Ivanisevic, ranked 81st by the Association of Tennis Professionals, cruised through the first set in Split in 30 minutes, scoring with well-placed passing shots as Casal sought to come to the net.

Casal, 80th in the world, rallied in the second set as his first serve became more accurate and Ivanisevic made a string of unforced errors, his passing shots going wide or ending in the net. He also double-faulted several times.

The third set was the hardest fought and the longest. Casal played well at the baseline, but Ivanisevic kept alive on his strong serve and volley game.

Ivanisevic broke Casal's serve twice in final set before losing the 3 hour, 5 minute match with a cross-court backhand that the Spaniard could not return.

In the second match, Zivjovic served 20 aces but Sanchez, ranked No. 16 by the ATP, battled back with his own powerful service and the Yugoslav needed two hours to wrap up his victory.

Dodgers Also World Champs In the Baseball Salary League

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Los Angeles Dodgers have moved from World Series champions on the last day of the 1988 season to payroll champions on the first day of the 1989 season, with the first average team salary to exceed \$800,000.

According to a study of 1989 player salaries by The New York Times, the Dodgers' average salary is \$844,002, well ahead of the New York Mets' \$790,643.

The Boston Red Sox are third at \$759,781 and the New York Yankees, who a year ago had the highest opening-day average of \$672,005, were fourth at \$708,247.

The payroll of the Dodgers, who entered last season with a second-place average of \$641,487, soared because, among other things, they gave Orel Hershiser a record contract and added Eddie Murray to their roster. Hershiser and Murray, whose salaries exceed \$2 million, are among eight Dodgers who have salaries of \$1 million or more.

The Red Sox also have eight \$1 million players among the total of 106.

Twenty players are listed at \$2 million or more. Two other players will earn more than \$1 million: Dan Quisenberry of the St. Louis Cardinals and Larry McWilliams of the Philadelphia Phillies are listed as making the minimum salary of \$68,000 with their teams, but teams that previously released the pitchers owe them more than \$1 million from guaranteed contracts.

A total of 680 players were on major league rosters or the disabled list on opening day. Their

average salary was \$513,731, a 14.1 percent rise over the opening-day average salary last year.

That figure will change by the end of the season because some players will be released and some will earn incentive bonuses that will be computed in the season-ending average. The opening-day 1987 average of \$449,862 fell by the end of the year to \$438,729, the Players Association computed. The owners' Player Relations Committee put it at \$431,000.

One of the most interesting developments was the number of players earning the minimum salary of \$68,000, only 43. That is believed to be the lowest ever to earn the minimum.

The Dodgers are among five teams with no players at \$68,000, and they are the only team that doesn't have a player under \$100,000. Tim Lincecum, a relief pitcher, is their lowest-paid player, at \$130,000.

Average salaries are somewhat tame. For example, if Rafael Santana and Bob Brower were healthy and on the Yankees' active roster, Alvaro Espinoza and Stanley Jefferson would be in the minor leagues. Without their salaries, the Yankees' average would rise from \$708,247 to \$754,857.

Here are the average team salaries: Dodgers \$844,002; Mets \$790,643; Red Sox \$759,781; Yankees \$708,247; Astros \$619,880; Blue Jays \$617,507; Royals \$604,811; Twins \$591,819; Cardinals \$573,973; Tigers \$573,762; Angels \$556,455; Padres \$540,705; Athletics \$533,000; Giants \$522,074; Expos \$491,436; Pirates \$461,942; Reds \$433,231; Rangers \$410,635; Cubs \$400,260; Phillies \$378,077; Brewers \$370,821; Braves \$370,801; Indians

\$351,808; Mariners \$329,569; White Sox \$309,786; Orioles \$275,572.

The Pirates, 25th on opening day last year, have experienced a meteoric rise and rocketed to 16th as their average soared by 94.5 percent.

The Baltimore Orioles, on the other hand, plummeted from eighth to last, their average dropping by 47.2 percent. Meantime, the Orioles shed such high-salaried players as Murray, Fred Lynn, Terry Kennedy, Scott McGregor, Tom Niedenfuer, Mike Boddicker and Dan Aase.

There has been no suggestion that the Red Sox manager was involved with drugs. Major league baseball's investigation reportedly centers on gambling, including accusations he bet on baseball.

Rose said he was unaware of the indictment until told by reporters after Thursday's game.

"I don't know where Tommy Gioiosa is," Rose said. "Tommy Gioiosa used to live with me when he was about 18 years old. I don't have any idea what he does now."

Rose: 'Wasn't Good Picker of Friends'

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — Pete Rose, distancing himself Thursday from a friend facing prison sentences on drug and tax charges, said, "I'm guilty of one thing: I wasn't a very good picker of friends."

Thomas Gioiosa, who lived with Rose several years ago, was indicted Thursday in federal court in Cincinnati. The five-count indictment accuses him of income tax evasion and conspiring to arrange cocaine deliveries from Florida to Cincinnati between January 1985 and January 1987.

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	1	1	.500	0
Seattle	1	1	.500	0
Los Angeles	1	1	.500	0
Minnesota	1	1	.500	0
Texas	1	1	.500	0
Chicago	1	1	.500	0
San Francisco	1	1	.500	0
California	1	1	.500	0
Seattle	1	1	.500	0

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	1	1	.500	0
Seattle	1	1	.500	0
Los Angeles	1	1	.500	0
Minnesota	1	1	.500	0
Texas	1	1	.500	0
Chicago	1	1	.500	0
San Francisco	1	1	.500	0
California	1	1	.500	0
Seattle	1	1	.500	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	1	1	.500	0
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	0
New York	1	1	.500	0
St. Louis	1	1	.500	0
Chicago	1	1	.500	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500	0

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	1	1	.500	0
San Francisco	1	1	.500	0
San Diego	1	1	.500	0
Los Angeles	1	1	.500	0
San Francisco	1	1	.500	0
San Diego	1	1	.500	0

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	1	1	.500	0
San Francisco	1	1	.500	0
San Diego	1	1	.500	0
Los Angeles	1	1	.500	0
San Francisco	1	1	.500	0
San Diego	1	1	.500	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	1	1	.500	0
San Francisco	1	1	.500	0
San Diego	1	1	.500	0
Los Angeles	1	1	.500	0
San Francisco	1	1	.500	0
San Diego	1	1	.500	0

HOCKEY

NHL Playoffs

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	0
New York	1	1	.500	0
St. Louis	1	1	.500	0
Chicago	1	1	.500	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500	0

First Round—First Series

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	0
New York	1	1	.500	0
St. Louis	1	1	.500	0
Chicago	1	1	.500	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500	0

First Round—Second Series

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	0
New York	1	1	.500	0
St. Louis	1	1	.500	0
Chicago	1	1	.500	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500	0

First Round—Third Series

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	0
New York	1	1	.500	0
St. Louis	1	1	.500	0
Chicago	1	1	.500	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500	0

First Round—Fourth Series

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	0
New York	1	1	.500	0
St. Louis	1	1	.500	0
Chicago	1	1	.500	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500	0

First Round—Fifth Series

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	0
New York	1	1	.500	0
St. Louis	1	1	.500	0
Chicago	1	1	.500	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500	0

First Round—Sixth Series

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	0
New York	1	1	.500	0
St. Louis	1	1	.500	0
Chicago	1	1	.500	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500	0

First Round—Seventh Series

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	0
New York	1	1	.500	0
St. Louis	1	1	.500	0
Chicago	1	1	.500	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500	0

First Round—Eighth Series

(Coffey, Cullen), 7:51. 6. Pittsburgh, Cinner-
 worth 1 (Abel, Davis 1 each) 7:43. 7. New York

POSTCARD

The Anti-Jet Jet Set

By Nick Madigan
New York Times Service
PALM BEACH, Florida — The jet set has had its fill of jets. The thunderous noise from airplanes and the grimy residue they leave behind have become obsessions to people, not all of them rich, who live under the main flight path of Palm Beach International Airport.

But the jetsetters' assault is especially unwelcome in the mansions of Palm Beach, where homeowners and their butlers are tired of cleaning soot from garden furniture and staring at cracks in ornate ceilings.

To Palm Beach, a wealthy island enclave, the development of mainland West Palm Beach, its airport and the county beyond has meant inconveniences undreamed of in the tranquil days before World War II.

"They're destroying the goose that laid the golden egg," said Elise Mackintosh, who has lived on the same South County Road property since 1932. "I remember when there were only bicycles here. It was wonderful."

It is not that the transition from bicycles to jet travel, and the increase in noise, happened overnight. But people say the problem has become more acute in the last year with the opening of an \$80-million terminal, part of a \$188-million airport expansion program.

The noise is worse in the high season, now drawing to a close, when about 200 planes take off every day over a wide swath of West Palm Beach, the Intracoastal Waterway and the island. Airport officials say they must route most of the added traffic for takeoffs from a runway that goes directly over the wealthiest neighborhoods.

Airport officials, who estimate that six million passengers a year will use the airport by the year 2005, have embarked on a \$30-million program to buy out the residents of more than 300 homes in the Hillcrest district of West Palm Beach that are most directly affected.

Last fall a group of West Palm Beach homeowners established a political action committee to exert pressure on airport officials and the Palm Beach County Commission to do something about the noise.

The group includes Donald J. Trump, the developer, whose week-

end retreat, Mar-a-Lago, has 118 rooms, and George Petty, the Canadian paper pulp tycoon, who lives up the street.

Trump and his wife, Ivana, gave a cocktail party at Mar-a-Lago on Jan. 27 to raise money for the anti-noise fight.

Petty, meanwhile, contributed \$100,000 toward forming the Good Neighbor Council for Aircraft Noise Control, a coalition of neighborhood groups from both sides of the Intracoastal Waterway that sued the county on Feb. 27, asking for a nighttime curfew on flights, a ban on older, noisier jets and enforcement of the noise guidelines under which the airport was given permission to expand.

The homeowners' efforts have aggravated a simmering antipathy against Palm Beachers, who are regarded by many on the mainland as spoiled rotten.

The final straw was Trump's comment that the only real solution to the noise problem was moving the airport westward, away from Palm Beach's cars.

The anti-Trump backlash was demonstrated in the election last Nov. 9 in which Trump and Petty backed two county commission candidates who they believed were sympathetic to their position on the airport noise. The candidates, James Quigley and Robert Wexler, were badly beaten.

And one of the winning candidates, Ron Howard, campaigned on a slogan that said, "Should a billionaire always get his way?"

Such attitudes frustrate those who are active in the anti-noise campaign. Many of them live in West Palm Beach and believe they have enough of a battle on their hands without having to cope with the chips on people's shoulders about Trump.

"When he's down here it bugs him — it would bug anyone," said Stephen Sargent, 41, a restaurant management consultant who estimates the noise level has doubled since he bought his three-bedroom house in West Palm Beach two years ago. "The real issue is the people who live and work here 365 days a year."

Trump has largely stayed out of the debate in recent weeks, saying, "I don't want to be the issue because I think it deflects from the main issue."

For Kosinski, It Was a Long Route Home

By Ethan Schwartz

NEW YORK — Jerzy Kosinski, the novelist who has sketched his life as a web of private intrigues and secret journeys, took the journey of his life a year ago — a 10-day return to Poland, his first trip home in more than 30 years.

This Sunday he'll cap that by starting a nine-day state-sponsored visit to Warsaw to inaugurate what he calls the dream of his life as a writer: the first publication of one of his works in Polish translation. The book is "The Painted Bird," which thrust Kosinski onto the world literary stage 33 years ago. It is being published by the Polish government publishing house Czytelnik in honor that, for a Polish intellectual, "would correspond to a Russian being buried in the Kremlin wall," Kosinski said.

"I am becoming an integral part of Polish literary culture, which is a profoundly essential thing to me," he said in New York. "It means being born again as a writer, 30 years after my initial birth."

The publication of the work — and several other Kosinski novels to follow — by official Polish presses marks a profound political change, he said. For more than 30 years his criticism of East European human rights policies had led to his vilification in the Polish press as an American agent and propagandist. Few of his works were available in Poland, even in English, and they were regularly denounced as "anti-Polish" portrayals of the local mindset, Kosinski said.

The changes marked by his publication now, he said, signal the "first spiritually true end to Poland's civil war and World War II." He attributed it to the emergence of Solidarity, the independent labor union, in the early 1980s. "The emergence of Solidarity brought out underground texts — mine and others — rendering

official propaganda useless."

"Then a new generation of cultural technocrats on both sides came into power, allowing for the containment of violence, and the extraordinary face-to-face talks," he said, referring to the eight weeks of talks between Solidarity leaders and the government that ended in the Roundtable Agreement this week.

But Kosinski's return to Poland and agreement to let his works be translated has been a profoundly personal voyage for him as well, the 55-year-old novelist said.

"I returned to Poland for the first time in 30 years to discover myself, to retrace myself," Kosinski said. The trip in 1988 was private — barely publicized — but allowed Kosinski to visit his adopted brother and childhood friends in a restaurant he had favored decades ago. In Warsaw, he drank, debated politics and recalled the past until the wee hours of the morning with other Polish writers.

"My friends looked much older, but I remembered them by their psyches," Kosinski said. He said age had improved them.

As a writer he said he was struggling toward a metaphor that could encompass the changes in Poland, something to link the "new, cohesive Poland" with the life he has led in the United States for three decades.

Kosinski is also pondering the possibilities of writing again in Polish. "Writing in a foreign tongue one becomes more detached, more in control," he said. "The sky is less blue or more blue, but controlled, the tears are invisible or a bit too heavy. In one's own language one is less controlled, because one grew up in it. If I wrote in Polish now I would write something very true spiritually, but awfully crude."

Jerzy Kosinski at the Palace of Culture in Warsaw last year.

PEOPLE

Sinatra: Moscow Billing

Frank Sinatra and company are expected to take their "Ultimate Event" extravaganza to Moscow's Red Square in June. Sinatra, Liza Minnelli and Sammy Davis Jr. kicked off the show's European tour in Milan before 6,000 fans and a national television audience in the Palatrassaria arena. In the crowd was the Soviet ambassador to Italy, Nikolai Lukov. Glampole Creed, head of the commercial arm of the state-run RAI-TV, said organizers have been working for more than a year to take the show to Moscow. After Milan, the show will go to the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, France, West Germany and Ireland.

Kermit the Frog and some of the West's favorite puppets — the Muppets — will appear on Soviet television for the first time in October. Their creator, Jim Henson, said the governing body of Soviet television, Gostelradio, has agreed to show "The Muppet Show" and its cousin show "Fraggle Rock."

Mayor Jacques Chirac, the main leader of the conservative opposition to President François Mitterrand's Socialist government, has laid out plans for a glittering summer festival in Paris to rival the government's events to mark the bicentenary of the French Revolution — and a month earlier. Chirac's plans include a 100th birthday party for the Eiffel Tower on June 17, the date in 1789 when the Third Estate — the deputies who represented the widest segment of the population — declared itself the National Assembly. Chirac, the former prime minister, was defeated by Mitterrand in the 1988 presidential election. The government's Bicentenary Mission will mark July 14, when the Bastille fortress was stormed, with a procession down the Avenue des Champs-Élysées and the inauguration of the gigantic Arch of La Défense outside Paris and of the Opéra Bastille. With large signs announcing it, the Chirac administration is also renovating the Place de la Bastille in front of the new opera.

Nancy Reagan's anti-drug crusade took her to a late-night police raid on a suspected cocaine "rock house," an experience she found depressing. "I was able to see them

busting in," said the former first lady. "I always see the other end, the kids who are in rehab. When I see them, I'm in a bad mood. What a waste. What wasted lives." Public Chief Cheryl Gales, who took Mrs. Reagan to the raid, said she had expressed an interest previously in going on a drug bust but had been unable to do so as first lady because of security concerns. Mrs. Reagan, 65, who made the war against drugs a cornerstone of Reagan administration policy, has continued her anti-drug activities since she returned to the West Coast.

Faced with a lawsuit, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences apologized to the Walt Disney Co. Thursday for naming Snow White on the 1989 Academy Awards television show. In an opening musical number that many critics described as embarrassing, a woman dressed as the cartoon character accented the nominees in the audience and danced with the actor Rob Lowe. "The academy sincerely apologizes to Disney for the unauthorized use of Disney's copyrighted Snow White character and for unintentionally creating the impression that Disney had participated in or sanctioned the opening production number on the Academy Awards telecast," said the academy's president, Richard Kahn. "What the academy refused to apologize for was Disney's filing suit promising the 'unflattering' use of its character. The apology included a stipulation that the academy would not reuse the segment of the March 26 awards show in which Snow White appeared. Frank Wells, the president and chief operating officer of the Walt Disney Co., said the academy's apology and stipulation should make it clear that the use of Snow White had been unauthorized."

Rock Hudson's lover, Marc Christian, may accept less than his \$21.75 million a jury awarded him in a landmark AIDS judgment. His lawyer, Harold Rhee, said Christian would be inclined to accept a reduction as long as it doesn't go below \$9 million in actual damages and \$3 million in punitive damages. Christian, 55, won the huge judgment against the Hudson estate because the actor failed to tell him he had AIDS.

PERSONALS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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from you. Please write to me
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and thank you for your letter
re: my son, J.W. and family.

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LE CORDON ROUGE "Menu for Summer"
Cooking classes in English. Week
ending April 19th, April 19th, May 10th,
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